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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

THE COLLIE TRIAL—ALEXANDER ABSCONDS —THE CASE CONTINUED.

LONDON, August 9.—The trial of Alex. and William Collie, on a charge of obtaining large sums of money from the London and Westminster Bank on false pretenses, was brought to a sudden stop this morning by the announcement that Alexander Collie had absconded. His bail was thereupon entreated and a warrant issued for his arrest. Messrs. Collies' solicitors and Sergeant Ballentine announced their withdrawal from the case. The prosecution declined to proceed against Wm. Collie in the absence of Alexander, but he was ordered to appear one month hence, and the case was adjourned. Five thousand dollars reward has been offered for the apprehension of Alexander Collie.

AMERICAN RIFLE TEAM ARRIVE IN LONDON —THEY START FOR HOME THIS WEEK.

LONDON, August 9.—The gentlemen of the American team and their friends arrived this morning from Paris. Several of the party will visit Sir Henry Stamford tomorrow, at Wiston Hall, his country seat in Leicestershire, where they will meet a number of distinguished guests. On Thursday all will go to Liverpool to embark for home on the steamer City of Berlin, except Mr. Bruce, who remains on the Continent.

ADDERLY'S SHIPPING BILL.

Sir Charles Adderly's Shipping bill today passed second reading in the House of Lords.

Scotland.

THE GLASGOW RIOTS—OUTRAGES—ORGANIZED CATHOLIC MOBS AT WORK.

LONDON, August 10, 5 A. M.—Specials to the *Standard*, from Glasgow, report that sixty rioters, many of whom were badly hurt, were brought before magistrates yesterday morning and remanded to jail. Rioting broke out again in the suburbs on Monday, and volunteers and regular troops were ordered to hold themselves in readiness, but the disturbance was quieted by the reading of the Riot Act. It is remarked that mobs of Catholics, armed with hatchets, steel knuckles and knives, are organized and acting under leaders. It is reported that several of the men in custody are heads of centers.

European Turkey.

HERZEGOVINANS DEFEAT THE TURKS.

LONDON, August 9.—Sclavonian accounts of the Herzegovinan revolution represent that the insurgents have defeated the Turks in several encounters and wounded Selim Pacha.

Marine News.

LONDON, August 9.—Steamships City of Richmond, State of Georgia and Navarine, from New York, and Prussian, from Montreal, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, August 9, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 94 5-16; for account 94 7-16. United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 107¾; do 1867, 108¾; 10-40's, 106½; new 5's, 104¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 94; Erie 18; preferred 35¾. Tallow 45s@45s3d. Spirits of petroleum 8¾d@9¼d.

PARIS, August 9.—Rentes 66 francs 90 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, August 9.—Cotton steady; middling upland 7¼d; Orleans 7¼d. Sales of 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export and 5,000 American. Flour—Extra State and Western 27s. Wheat—No. 2 to No. 1 spring 10s 7d@10s 11d. Corn—Mixed 34¾s. Pork—Western 58s; Eastern 57s6s. Cheese 55s. Bacon—City cured 55s. Refined petroleum 9½d; spirits do 8d.

ANTWERP, August 9.—Refined petroleum 29¾ francs.

LONDON, August 9—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the corn trade, says, "The weather though broken has been on the whole tolerably fine. The crops are progressing favorably, but it is unreasonable to expect plenty or the quality of last year after a nearly sunless July and such a heavy rain fall; so they have found in France as far as they have looked, and flour has risen four francs per sack in Paris. The bulk of our own harvest is yet uncut. Some of our country markets have hesitated about submitting to any decline, though generally it reached the two shillings per quarter. In a few instances purchases have been made in London on American account. The London market opened with an improved aspect and an upward tendency, which must be governed entirely by the weather. There certainly seems quite as much a chance of a rise as a fall.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 9, 1875.

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO.'S ASSIGNEE.

Dwight Johnson, President of the Firemen's Insurance Company, has been appointed assignee in the case of Archibald Baxter & Co., the suspended grain merchants.

A NEW CORPORATION COUNSEL.

Mayor Wickham received a letter to-day from the Governor, approving his removal, some months ago, of Corporation Counsel E. Delafield Smith, on charges preferred by the Mayor, who appointed in his place, to-day, William C. Whitney.

FAILURE OF A WINE AND CIGAR DEALER.

Albert L. Dodge, wine and cigar merchant, successor to Chamberlin & Dodge, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors, without preference. Liabilities $70,000; assets $20,000.

AFTER THE CANAL CONTRACTORS.

This afternoon, on application of Mr. Fairchild, Assistant State's Attorney, Judge Westbrook granted an order of attachment against Jenninson, Beldon & Co., canal contractors, for $417,000 and an order of arrest, requiring bail from each in $200,000.

FIRE RECORD.

Oshkosh—$3,000.

OSHKOSH, WIS., August 9.—A fire broke out this afternoon in the three-story brick building occupied by B. J. Weisbrod, furniture, and Fabreckel, pianos. The fire originated in the third story, which was the working room, by a spark from a neighboring foundry, through an open window, while the workmen were gone to dinner. The upper story was burned out, and the first and second stories badly damaged by water. The stock on the first floor, including pianos and organs, was all removed. The damage to the building is $1,000, fully insured. The loss on furniture by fire and water will probably be $2,000; insured for $1,000.

Sparta, Wisconsin, $10,000.

MILWAUKEE, August 9.—A fire at Sparta this morning destroyed Cook's elevator and five warehouses, owned by Moffat & Cargill, King & Darwin and H. Greene. Two freight cars of the St, Paul road and one hundred bales of hops were also burned. Loss $10,000; insurance $5,500.

Beloit, Wis.—$3,000.

At Beloit this morning, a building owned by J. M. Carpenter and part of Merrill's row, adjoining, were destroyed by fire. Loss $3,000; insured.

CASUALTIES.

An Affianced Couple Drowned at Niagara Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, August 9.—To-day six citizens of this place visited the Cave of the Winds without a guide, as they had frequently done before. After passing through the cave two of the party, Mr. Ethelbert Parsons, aged twenty-nine, and Miss Lottie C. Philpott, aged twenty-five, descended to an eddy which is never visited by the guides. The lady lost her foothold and was caught by the gentleman, but the current carried both into the river below, where they were drowned. They were soon to be married.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day—For the Middle States, continued warm and clear weather during the day, with stationary or falling barometer, possibly followed by light rains during the night.

The *New Democrat*, an afternoon daily of Little Rock, suspended publication yesterday.

In the heavy gale on Lake Erie last week, the tug Vulcan lost a raft of 2,000,000 feet of pine timber.

The steamers Great Western, from Bristol, and Arch Druid, from Liverpool, have arrived at New York.

The competing railroads from St. Louis to Chicago now carry passengers the entire distance at five dollars a head.

Base ball—At St. Louis, Philadelphias 16, St. Louis Brows 0. At Cincinnati, Cincinnati Reds (a new club) 13, Chicago White Stockings 0.

The printers in the office of the Indianapolis *Sentinel* struck yesterday afternoon, on account of a reduction in the price of composition.

The Liberal Club of New York will hold an Andersen memorial meeting Friday evening. A special invitation has been sent through the representative of Denmark to all the countrymen of Andersen to attend.

During the past week twelve commercial firms in Montreal, who are perfectly sound as far as assets and liabilities are concerned, have been obliged to make special arrangements with their creditors for an extension of time to meet their engagements.

Economy is Wealth.

Consumers can save money and always have good bread by using White River Flour.

FROM FAIR POINT, N. Y.

International Sunday School Assembly.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

FAIR POINT, N. Y., August 7, 1875.

The special telegrams to the COMMERCIAL have given a brief outline of what has been done, thus far, at the second annual session of the International Sunday School Assembly now going on here. Your correspondent will not go over ground already covered, but endeavor, rather, to give your readers some idea of the place and the people, how they live and what they do. First and foremost, then, as to

THE GROUNDS.

Fair Point is on Chautauqua Lake, three miles below Mayville. The Chautauqua Camp Meeting Association owns here fifty acres of beautifully wooded, rolling land, apparently designed by nature for the purpose to which it is now devoted. Here there are erected some 225 or 250 cottages, from those of the most primitive kind costing a few dollars, to highly ornamented dwellings costing well up in the thousands. Many of the latter are elegantly furnished, with pictures on the walls and flowers growing in front. Then there are a great many tents, some 250 in number, large and small accommodating from two to twenty people. The cottages and tents are built on streets running at right angles, named after Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

THE OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY

consist of Lewis Miller, Esq., of Akron, Ohio, President—a member of the M. E. Church, and largely interested in the manufacture of agricultural implements at Canton and Akron; Rev. J. H. Vincent, D. D., M. E. Church, Superintendent of Instruction—one of the hardest workers on the ground—a regular steam engine, in fact, who sees to it that every hour furnishes some profitable and instructive employment for those in attendance; Rev. W. W. Wythe, M. D., of Erie, Pa., General Superintendent of the grounds, and Chairman of Department of Recreation, and another energetic and untiring worker, whose duties are not in anywise light; Rev. R. W. Scott, of the M. E. Church, Department of Entertainment; Rev. R. M. Warren, of Freedom, N. Y., Department of Order; J. C. Stubbs, M. D., formerly and I believe, now, of Corry, Pa., Sanitary Department.

THE REGULATIONS,

as to order, health, etc., are strictly carried out, and the result is, everything goes along smoothly and pleasantly. An ample police force is employed, day and night, so that all rest in perfect security. No straggling is permitted after ten o'clock at night, after which hour all who do not lodge on the grounds are required to depart.

THE MAIN STAND,

where the principal services are held, is situated near the center of the grounds, in a grove of stately maple and beech trees. There are here benches capable of seating 3,500 people, and enough chairs and campstools are brought into requisition on occasion to increase the audience to 4,000 or 4,500. In case of rain during hours for services and these are all hours, nearly, from half past six A. M., to ten P. M.—the crowd adjourn to the "Tabernacle," a rising ground above the stand, where there is a canvas roof. Here there are benches enough to accommodate 3,000 people. On the main stand are a piano and an organ, black-board, etc. Appropriate Scriptural mottoes are neatly lettered over these, in cornice, and the roof is surmounted by a handsome cross. In the evening, at the "Praise Meeting," the Mayville cornet band, led by Mr. Albert Godard, accompanies the singers.

WHAT IS DONE.

I append a programme of the daily proceedings. This is rarely changed, except that Dr. Vincent every day finds something new to add. He seems determined to keep everybody at work:

6 o'clock A. M. Morning bells.
6:30. Morning prayers (in five tents).
7. Breakfast.
8-8:55. General service (varying each morning), a "Bible service," a "Praise service," an "experience meeting," a "conversational meeting."
8:50-10:30. Working hours. First hour, division-sessions; second hour, drill-sessions.
11 o'clock. Public service (lecture or sermon).
12:30 P. M. Dinner.
2. Public service.
3:15. Public reports from the working hours.
7:30. Vesper service with vesper bells.
8. Public service.
9:15. Evening entertainments (stereopticon, lake concert, sociable.)
10. Night bells—all are supposed to go to bed.

Two days will be set apart especially for children. Saturday, August 7 and 14.

The Assembly will be divided into three terms. The working hours of these terms will vary somewhat as follows: First term, drill-sessions predominate. Second term, division "conventions." Third term, normal "councils."

HOW THE PEOPLE LIVE.

Many owners of cottages "keep house" just as they do at home, and the same remark holds good as to the tents. The great majority of the visitors, however, take their meals at a hotel or one of the boarding houses. The hotel is a large two-story wooden structure, with sleeping accommodations for a large number. There are three immense boarding houses, where meals can be procured at regular hours, and one, the restaurant, where the hungry can fill themselves at any hour of the day. The food served at all these places is plain but substantial, tolerably well cooked, and most abundant. Below is given the list of prices, which, it will be seen, are as reasonable as could be desired:

PRICE LIST.

Lodging per night, fifty cents to $1.
Boarding for three days or more, $1 per day.
For single meal, fifty cents.
16x24 tent, $10 50 per week.
12x17 tent, $6 50 per week.
9x12 tent, $5 per week.
Bedstead, seventy-five cents per week.
Chair, twenty-five cents for two weeks.
Straw for bed, fifty cents.

A person wishing to occupy the bed alone $1 per night.

AMUSEMENTS.

Dr. Wythe has been successful in providing amusements for all, big and little. There is a handsome croquet ground; a swing for the little folk; a pavilion near the lake, which is always filled with people enjoying the delightful breezes; pleasure boats almost numberless, the charges for which are small; a bath house, where for a trifle you can splash about in the lake with no risk of disaster, even if you aren't a disciple of the art of Johnson and Coyle. Bathing suits are hired at the bath house or made by for a nominal sum. In the evening, after the praise meeting, Dr. Wythe, assisted by Professor Tingley, of Allegheny College, Meadville, gives a stereopticon exhibition, or there is a concert on the lake, the music on these occasions being furnished by the Mayville cornet band, already mentioned. Mr. Godard deserves much credit for the proficiency to which he has brought the members of his organization. Those who desire can have all the fishing they want. All the appliances requisite are easily procured on the ground.

HOW TO GET HERE.

As I am informed that a large number of Pittsburghers propose to attend before the close of the session, a word of advice as to how they shall come will be in place here. By all means take the 8:05 P. M. train on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, which will land you at Mayville at half-past ten the next morning, which is better than being dropped there at night. The additional expense of a berth in the sleeping car is more than repaid in comfort and convenience. At Mayville three fine boats—the Colonel Phillips, the Nettie Fox and another, name forgotten, connect with the train from Pittsburgh. Arrived on the grounds, go directly to the general office, south of the main stand, and secure sleeping accommodations in a cottage or a tent, as you may prefer. The hotel will be found directly north of the main stand, and the boarding houses will be easily come at.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC FACILITIES.

We are blessed with a postoffice on the grounds, where mails are received and distributed twice every day. Rev. F. A. Archibald, of Pleasantville, Pa., makes a very accommodating postmaster, and sells stamps as cheaply as they can be procured at any larger office. He is well patronized.

We are also telegraphic communication with the wicked world, the Western Union Company having established an office here. It is in charge of Miss Graham, a thoroughly competent operator, who is specially accommodating to journalists.

NEWSPAPERS REPRESENTED.

The New York *Times*, New York *Herald*, New York *Tribune*, Chicago *Tribune*, the Buffalo *Express* and *Courier*, the Jamestown, N. Y., *Democrat*, Albany *Argus*, *Christian Advocate*, New York; the Springfield, O., *Republic*, *Central Christian Advocate*, St. Louis, the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*, COMMERCIAL *Gazette*, *Chronicle* and *Telegraph*, and many weekly religious publications have representatives here, and some of the papers—those of Buffalo and New York—publish lengthy reports.

SINGULAR FACTS.

It is mentioned here as a singular fact that nearly every forest tree indigenous to the temperate clime has representatives on these grounds. Many of these trees are of great size, affording most enjoyable shade.

Another remarkable thing is, that not a fly or a mosquito is to be seen or felt here, while at other points along the lake they are uncomfortably numerous and familiar.

PERSONAL.

Pittsburgh and Allegheny city are well represented here, as will be seen by the following list: Mrs. C. B. King, Miss Mary McClelland, and Miss Lulie Baird; Miss Mercer and the Misses Arbuckle; Miss Mary Hunnings, Miss M. G. Curry, Miss Jennie C. Simpson, Miss Lib. McClaren, Hon. Wm. McClelland, E. G. Comingo, Thomas McCance, Rev. B. F. Brooks, D.D., and wife; Rev. T. N. Boyle, now of Monongahela City; Rev. W. H. Kincaid, of the *Christian Advocate*; W. B. Horner, of the *Gazette*, and sister; Rev. J. D. Herr, who represents the *Evening Telegraph*; Thomas K. Cree, correspondent of the *Chronicle*; Lem. Davidson, Rev. Dr. Cooper and wife; Rev. Mr. Slease, Mr. Bausman, of the Penn Bank; Captain George M. Alexander, Captain Haslett, General William Blakeley and family; Rev. Mr. Moore and family; another reverend gentleman of the same name, and family; William Smith and Mr. Fleming, of Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.

Many men of prominence in different walks of life, including Hon. A. G. Conger, of Erie county, N. Y.; Judge McCalmont, of Franklin; General McCreery and family, of Erie; Judge Wetmore, of Warren; Dr. Curtis, of Maysville, and many others.

Dr. Travelli should by all means come on here. There is a kindergarten in operation every day. GENTHOR.

Wang Ching Yong Iron.

Some time since England sent explorers to ascertain the amount and quality of coal and iron in China. Instructors, mechanics and laborers sent to work the mills and foundries the Chinese Government established in connection with its arsenals and dockyards, were instructed to furnish whatever knowledge they could gain. Their imperfect reports have warranted a belief that China is rich in coal and iron, and probably in copper. It is known that there labor is quick to learn and skillful in imitating, and that it is as cheap as the rice on which it subsists, and can be procured in any quantity from two to ten cents a day, without board or any extra compensation.

The investigation made in China, coupled with some inferences drawn by the Chinese of the profits on those iron manufactures they have procured from England, led the Imperial Government to send Wang Ching Yong to England to examine the machinery used in collieries, and gain information that will enable those in China to be freed from water and profitably worked, and new ones to be successfully opened. He is also charged to learn the cheapest method of fabrication and transportation, and has visited the Yorkshire district, and is making a critical and complete exploration.

This action probably introduces China into the number of iron and coal-producing nations. Hitherto, rich as the mines are in these articles, and excellent as her artisans have been in the manufacture of some forms of cutlery and in some small articles like nails and hinges, the primitive manual-labor method of mining the vast deposits of Chi-li and Shen-si—that is by drying in caloric after having been desulphurized, by pounding in stone-mortars operated against the working of the iron mines and left the importation of iron, chiefly in bars, rods and hoops and the perfect article, one of the foremost offsets to that enormous export of silk and tea that has absorbed so much gold and silver in return.

Now, provided with coal and iron and cheap labor, England can erect on her coast, for, if the empire that in so short a period has learned to construct iron ships and machinery and to cast cannon, chooses to manufacture iron at war prices, it is certain that it will not export rails even to India and locomotives to Australia and raise another cloud over the Black Country? Australia, has, indeed, entered upon protection of domestic industry by risking a war to prevent the importation of opium that hurts it, indicates the extreme she might venture upon when she would so greatly swell the revenues by funding remunerative employment.—*Philadelphia North American.*

NATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSEMBLY.

Exercises of Yesterday at Fair Point.

FAIR POINT, N. Y., August 9.—To-day the weather has been fine, with a clear sky and a cool atmosphere, and the railway trains and steamers have been bringing in a large number of people during the morning and afternoon.

Rev. Dr. Vincent, President of the Normal School at Fredonia, New York, delivered an interesting lecture, with experiments, on centrifugal and centripetal forces.

This afternoon Rev. W. H. Perrine, D.D., of Michigan, delivered an able lecture on Christian Art as related to Sunday Schools, illustrated by drawings. He drew a fine diagram of the rooms of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday School in Akron, Ohio, one of the largest in the country.

Rev. G. M. Reid, D.D., of New York, then spoke of the relations of Sunday school children to the Foreign and Home Mission work, and urged that they should be made acquainted with the facts and details of the subject.

This evening a responsive service, called the "Temperance Guild," was held. It was designed for the use of Sunday school temperance societies. Rev. Dr. H. M. Parsons made a brief address, urging that the temperance cause should be taken into the heart of the Christian Church, and that Christian men and women should take hold of the work. Miss Frances E. Willard, of Evanston, Illinois, then delivered an eloquent address in behalf of the work of the Women's National Temperance Christian Union, organized one year ago, at Fair Point, and the object is to promote the temperance work among the children of the land. Constitutions and pledges, with recommendations of meetings Saturday afternoons, were read, and then Dr. J. H. Vincent, Rev. Dr. Tuttle, General Manager of the Assembly, took an expression of the Assembly, which was unanimous in its approval of the cause as presented by Miss Willard.

Rev. Dr. Wythe then gave an exhibition of fireworks, after which the Tennesseans gave a concert on the lake from a sail boat.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Result of the Election—Ross and His Party Generally Successful.

FORT GIBSON, August 9.—The result of the late election in the Cherokee Nation for First and Second Chiefs, Senators, Members of the National and Grand Council and for District officers, passed off quietly. No disturbance of any kind occurred, except in one precinct, in Saurah district, where one hot-headed partisans of the Downing party took possession of the polls, driving off the judges, taking their places and receiving votes. Their returns will be thrown out for irregularity, but, the precinct being small, this will not affect the general result. Returns come in slowly, owing to the high stage of water streams having no bridges. They all have to be crossed by fording, and the high water has prevented many from reaching the polls. The result is in doubt for Second Chief, and so close that an official count may be necessary to decide it. It is generally conceded to-night, however, that the present First Chief, Wm. P. Ross, is re-elected for a second term of four years. Ross has a majority in the Senate and Council, and a majority of local officers of the Ross party are elected. Predictions of bloodshed during the election, happily have not been verified.

THE WABASH RISEN.

High Water Mark Reached at New Harmony—A Levee Broken—Damage to Stock and Crops.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Aug. 9.—A letter from New Harmony to the *Journal* says that the Wabash is now up to the high water mark of 1828. It rose an inch an hour during Sunday night. A levee that cost one thousand dollars broke Saturday night and inundated many farms and destroyed much property. A great deal of stock is in danger. Mr. Diebeyre has seventy head of mules and one hundred head of cattle which are likely to be drowned. Tugs are towing barges loaded with stock day and night. Thousands of acres of corn are submerged. The trestle work on the East St. Louis and Southeastern Railroad is in danger, but trains have arrived regularly, though behind time, up to the present.

North Carolina Election.

RALEIGH, August 9.—The result of the Convention election is still doubtful. Returns from all counties, except one, show the representation as follows: 59 Democrats, 59 Republicans, 1 Independent Democrat. Cherokee county is to hear from, which has heretofore voted Democratic. The Democrats claim four majority in the Convention.

Alabama Election.

MONTGOMERY, August 9.—Complete returns show that the convention has carried by 16,500 majority. The delegates elected number: Democrats 81, Independent Democrats 6, Republicans 12.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Treasury Thieves--Recovery of $14,500, and a Warm Scent on the Balance---The Pension Rolls --- One-fourth of the Beneficiaries Said to be Fraudulent.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 9, 1875.

The Stolen Treasury Package.

It is now considered certain that all of the $47,500 stolen from the Treasury will be recovered. To-day $14,500 were found in a bank in Alexandria. Ottman has property which can be attached to make up any deficiency, and $5,000 more was traced to-night. Halleck, the clerk who took the package, was one of the most trusted employees and a son of Rev. Mr. Halleck, a New York clergyman who was horribly burned to death in a railway accident in Pennsylvania some two years ago.

Fraudulent Pensioners.

Mr. Baldwin, who was recently appointed Chief of the Pension Office Secret Service, and who has recently been examining the subject with a view of organizing his force for the efficient detection of frauds, says he has become convinced that one-fourth of the pensioners borne on the rolls are fraudulent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 9, 1875.

THE TREASURY THIEVES—GOOD PROSPECT OF RECOVERING ALL THE SWAG.

No time has been fixed as yet for the preliminary examination of the persons arrested for larceny of the $47,000 package stolen from the Treasury Department. Ottman, who has employed Richard T. Merrick as counsel, appeared to-day before the Judge and waived a preliminary examination. The Judge, after hearing the statement of the District Attorney, required bail in $100,000, in default of which Ottman was committed. Ottman recently made a heavy deposit in a bank in Alexandria, which has been brought to this city and found to contain twenty-nine five hundred dollar bills.

About $20,000 of the money stolen from the Treasury has been recovered. This afternoon Marshal Sergeant seized the property of Ottman and closed his restaurant. The whole amount taken will be restored to the Treasury.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Recapture of Ex-Treasurer Parker.

CHARLESTON, August 9.—Mr. Parker, the ex-Treasurer of the State, who escaped from jail last week, while awaiting trial for plundering the State while in office, was recaptured in Camden last night, and will be brought to Columbia in irons.

Served Him Right.

MONTREAL, August 9.—Yesterday five young roughs attempted forcibly to enter the house of a respectable woman, named Mrs. Downs, at Point St. Charles. Mrs. Downs fired into the crowd, killing one, named Meehan.

Declares his Innocence.

LOUISVILLE, August 9.—Abraham Pariens surrendered himself to the detectives today, being suspected of robbing his father's pawn-broking establishment of "seven thousand dollars' worth of goods last Thursday. He declares his innocence and is confident he can prove that he had nothing to do with the robbery.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF THE NEW ENGLAND COAST. By Samuel Adams Drake, author of "Old Landmarks of Boston," etc. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., city.

Lest we may neglect to give our opinion of this book, after presenting its excellencies, we pronounce it one of the most charming volumes of the season. It combines the elements of a guide to noted places, it treats of historical lore of bygone days, it gives many traditional incidents, and describes men and things of olden time and of to-day. Whether we consider the matter or its classification, elegant illustrations, maps and charts, all betoken the work of a master mind. The "Nooks and Corners" are not out-of-the way places, but the charming spots which line that sea-girt land. The opening chapter refers to the early history of Maine, then we have graphic pictures of Pemaquid Point, the Isle of Shoals, Salem, Marblehead, Plymouth, Nantucket, Newport, and other places of interest. The volume is portly and square form, elegantly printed and profusely illustrated with rather better woodcuts than usual. It is, in a word, a delightful volume to take on a summer tour, and especially to those interested and who may visit the localities.

A NORSEMAN'S PILGRAMAGE. By Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen, author of "Gunnar." Published by Sheldon & Co., New York. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

Lovers of a genuine love story will enjoy this romance, which gives a vivid picture of the mishaps and misunderstandings seen in the course of love, and withal the ups and downs of the lovers, are set forth in beautiful word-painting with scenes that charm the reader. There is a Scandinavian flavor, which is quite palatable, compared with some of the insipid stories of the day. Rating some expressions, which should be omitted in future editions, the story is high-toned.

OLDBERRY. By Annie Keary, author of "Janet's Home," etc. Published by Porter & Coates, Philadelphia. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., city.

Such a delightfully told story deserves to be robed in the light and airy linen costume of the "International Series," as it is a delightful picture of scenes and characters found in old English towns. Some of the chief characters are drawn with a quiet grace and simplicity of manner, that will be striking and entertaining to the reader. The town of Oldberry is duplicated in other places, and the characters represent a purer atmosphere than those that grace some novels of the "baser sort."

THE WINNING WORKER; or, the Possibilities, Duty and Methods of Doing Good to Men. By Rev. James Pevarty, D. D. Published by Nelson & Phillips, New York. For sale by Dr. J. Horner, 131 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

Few writers on the duties and obligations of Christians, are so lucid and practical as Dr. Porter. He writes like one feeling the responsibility of the work in hand. In this excellent treatise we have the revision of life, its aims and ends, how we may have power with God and with men; it also inculcates the need of earnestness, self-sacrifice and shows the power of personal example. It is a timely publication, as evangelistic labor is more in favor now and more successful than in by-gone years. No worker for Christ can read this book without receiving profit and instruction.

FOUR YEARS IN ASHANTEE. By the Missionaries Ramseyer and Kuhne. Edited by Mrs. Weitbrecht. With introduction by Rev. Dr. Gundert, and Preface by Professor Christlieb, D.D. Published by Robert Carter & Brothers, New York. For sale by W. W. Waters, Pittsburgh.

Among the events that roused the attention of Christendom was the late Ashantee war, and especially for the causes which brought on that struggle for supremacy. The simple fact that the British army under Sir Garnet Woolsley went to redress wrongs and rescue the heroic British missionaries, gave it interest and importance to the religious world. These missionaries were detained five years, which gave them abundant opportunity to witness the cruelty and diabolical deeds of that people, and we have in this narrative facts which are of great value. It is a work that ought to be in Sunday school libraries, for the lessons that may be learned, as well as the historical information.

TWELVE MONTHS IN MADAGASCAR. By Joseph Mullens, D. D., Foreign Secretary of the London Missionary Society. Published by Robert Carter & Brothers, New York. For sale by W. W. Waters, Pittsburgh.

Many were familiar with the heathen condition of the people of the Island of Madagascar a score of years ago, and of the extraordinary changes wrought by the power of the Gospel, and the persecutions suffered by native Christians. In the wonderful revolution in 1869, and public confession of Christianity by the Queen and her husband and chief men of the Government, the Christian religion became fully established. Chief among the instrumentalities in accomplishing this great work was the London Missionary Society of the Church of England, and the visit of Dr. Mullens was to learn the wants of this new responsibility and, aside from the object of his mission, the book is of a captivating and instructive character. It is a valuable contribution, as well to literature as to the cause of missions. It is the kind of a book that ought to be in every family, and have a place in public and private libraries.

ST. CAPRI. A Story of Italian Life. By Clara Bauer (Carl Detlef), author of "Valentine the Countess." Published by Porter & Coates, Philadelphia. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

There is a species of bewitchery about this story which seems incomplete and unsatisfactory to the reader, at least he fails to realize at the close what is inspired in the opening pages. It is a picture of the coquetry of a young widow relieved by death from an exacting invalid husband, who falls in love with a learned young German professor, and although reciprocated, she avoids pledging her word to wed the Professor. Subsequently the Professor learns that the will of her deceased husband requires her to marry a friend, to secure and inherit his wealth. It is a story which many lovers of fiction will richly relish.

NURSES FOR THE NEEDY; or, Bible Women Nurses in the Homes of the London Poor. By L. N. R., author of the "Missing Link," etc. Published by R. Carter & Brothers, New York. For sale by W. W. Waters, city.

A narrative of the lights and shades of this species of mission work, while sad enough in some respects, gives scenes and incidents of real romance. The author sketches the work with a skillful hand, and shows that this class of "ministering angels" may do incalculable good among the needy and poverty stricken poor. It uncovers the scenes and incidents of the poor and needy as is rarely witnessed. There is much to touch the sympathetic feelings of the benevolent hearted.

THE GOLDEN CHAIN. By the author of "Memorials of Captain Hedley Vicars," etc. Published by R. Carter & Brothers, New York. For sale by W. W. Waters, city.

These brief stories have rather a "sad wail," and yet there are so many excellent things of a compensatory character to the believer that the incidents produce impressions which leaves a salutary influence upon the mind and heart of the reader. The author is a favorite with thousands, and no doubt this little book will enhance instead of diminishing the writer's fame.

LITTLE BROTHERS AND SISTERS. By Emma Marshall. Published and by Robert Carter & Brothers, New York. For sale by W. W. Waters, Pittsburgh.

Here we have two books in one volume—the first a story of "three little brothers" and the other of "three little sisters"—all calculated to interest and instruct young people of both sexes. These stories are healthful and calculated to do good to the hearts of the readers as well as instruct their them. It is an admirable volume for Sunday school libraries.

THE LADY SUPERIOR. By Eliza F. Pollard, author of "Hope Deferred," etc. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., city.

This is a story of exciting interest, in which phases of the mishaps sometimes seen in the higher walks of society are vividly pictured. The style is pleasing and the story once commenced will likely hold the reader's attention to the close.

ISOLDE. A Novel. By the author of "Vera," etc. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., city.

For elevated tone and language, this story ranks above ordinary works of fiction. As usual, the chief features turn upon the strange incidents which sometimes transpire in wedded life, and between those whose affections are deeply enlisted and yet rudely separated by insuperable barriers. Portions of the story remind us of the scenes of Prussian war, and especially of the feeling of the French toward their opponents. It gives a fine picture of a beautiful French home.

Infantile Somnilations.

Ah, yes, we do love children. We fairly doat on them and enjoy and admire their sweet, innocent ways, from the dear little cloudy faced, bare-legged cherubs that swear and throw stones at you as you go past Happy Hollow, to the sweet, dimpled, pampered angel that sits in the golden lap of luxury, and breaks the mirrors and your head with his pa's cane. It was purely out of our love for the little innocents, induced us comply with the urgent request of many parents and open a department for the smart sayings of precious children.

Mrs. H——y B——k, of North Hill, has a sweet little rosebud, of four bright summers, who came into the house the other day, and lisped, "Ma, I'th the Gheepy."

"What makes you sleepy?" asked Rosebud's mother.

"I don't know," murmured the child.

Strange yearning after the incomprehensible in an infant heart. Could any of the children of an older growth have made a better answer?

Then there is little Freddy L——, out on West Hill. The other day, although he is but three years old, he put his father's watch in the shaving mug, filled the mug out of a kerosene lamp and set the mixture in the oven to dry, where it presently dried, soon after the hired girl made up the breakfast fire, with such abruptness that little remains of the seven dollar watch found since. After the excitement had subsided, his mother took him on her lap and said:

"Freddie, did you put papa's watch and the mug full of oil in the oven?"

And the dear child, opening wide his innocent eyes and smiling in tender confidence in her face, said placidly:

"No, ma'am, 'deed I didn't."

Sweet, cautious instinct of an untried heart. Could any of us get out of it any better than that? Who can tell what vague, uncertain dreams of congressional honors float through that busy little mind?

Johnnie K—— is a charming little cherub of four bright springs. The other day he peered over his high chair at the shining gold fish were, submerging them instantaneously in total eclipse; then he put the Bible in the fire, threw the molasses pepper weight through the looking glass, broke four eggs in his sister's new hat and wound up his artless sport by throwing the cat down the cistern. His mother discovering all this mischief suspected who was the author, and sought her son.

"Johnnie," said she sadly, "why did you act so naughty?"

"I didn't," he persisted. "Deed, muzzy, it was ze cat."

Sweet child! Does it need the prescience of a prophet to see that he will some day make an excellent witness in a great Brooklyn trial?

Then there is another sweet tid-toddler out on Seventh street. The other day one of his parents, the female one, put him to sleep and laid him in his little crib, and then she ran over the street to ask Mrs. Muldoon how she washed flannels, and got to talking about the last funeral and the mission circle and the new preacher, and forgot all about the baby, and when she went home there that dear blessed was, on his back, with the little crib lying on top of him and he yelling like a scalded pig.

Ah, the wild, wierd ventures and dreams of child life. Try it, gray-haired man; and see if you can fall out of bed and flop your bedstead, slats, springs, mattress and all on top of you as you land on the floor. You can do it, but the light-toddler is the excellent creature who will shame you as well, who shall say how their untired insict shames the lore and knowledge of our elder years.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

FOUR YEARS IN ASHANTEE. By the Missionaries Ramseyer and Kuhne. Edited by Mrs. Weitbrecht. With introduction by Rev. Dr. Gundert, and Preface by Professor Christlieb, D.D. Published by Robert Carter & Brothers, New York. For sale by W. W. Waters, Pittsburgh.

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN. F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE, Mansfield.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.

THE "Independent" Oregon State Convention meets to-day. The Republican State Convention will assemble to-morrow.

THE United States Supreme Court has just decided that what is known as "Blair's patent" for rubber pencil heads is not a fit subject for a patent. The claim is therefore erased.

THE Democratic papers in Ohio and Indiana flourished grandly during the late wet spell of weather. Mud was so plenty that they could not resist the temptation to sling it.

SOMEBODY once said that it was better to say foolish things upon important matters than to remain silent. The local organ of the Democracy has been caught with, and is trying to carry out this idea.

THE total value of the exports from Boston last week was $424,171, against $683,702 for the same week last year. The exports since the beginning of the year aggregate $21,029,158, against $18,064,696 for the same time in 1874, a gain of $2,964,462.

OVER 40,000 baskets of peaches were thrown upon the Philadelphia market on Saturday at prices ranging from ten to forty cents a basket. They were of a very poor kind, but the large quantity thus early forced upon the market indicates the glut that will soon follow.

THE latest improbable story is to the effect that young Bennett, of the New York *Herald*, joined the order of Orange-men while in England lately, and that he is going to become the leader and his paper the organ of the new movement in this country against the Papal Church. Who does he propose to borrow his elements of leadership from?

THE imports at New York last week amounted to $4,786,252. The total imports thus far during the year are $211,690,127, against $253,393,426 for the corresponding period of 1874. The produce exports during the week were $4,325,682. The total exports of produce since the first of January are $148,527,966, against $175,763,020 for the relating period last year.

HAD the Kentucky election been postponed a week later, the Democratic majority would not have been so large. "The minions of the Federal Government" have just returned from an invasion of the sacred soil of Owen and Henry counties in that State, in search of Ku-Klux murderers, a number of whom they arrested.

THE *Shepherd of the Valley*, a Catholic paper published at St. Louis, is very frank in telling what may be expected in a certain contingency. It says:

"In the future, when we shall have gained the ascendancy in this country, as we surely shall, then will it be true, even as our enemies now say, that there will be no more religious liberty, as there ought not to be."

A LETTER from Lieutenant COALE, of the United States Army, from the Black Hills, published in the Chicago *Tribune*, says that but little gold has been found there, as yet. Most of the miners are making less than one dollar a day, and perhaps one or two parties are making five dollars a day, by much harder work than they would be required to do on any railroad in the United States.

ONE of the noticeable features of the Patent Office Reports is the marked increase which is shown from week to week in the number of inventions whereby the manufacture of boots and shoes is cheapened and manual labor dispensed with. The introduction of this branch of industry on a large scale into the South is also beginning to take place. There is no doubt that there is a good field for the enterprise, as well as a market for home production.

THE new Lord Mayor of London is a compound of bigot and snob. An eminent Presbyterian divine of that city recently proposed to preach a sermon in aid of the sufferers by the floods in France, and asked his "Lordship" to attend, as a likely means of increasing the attendance, and, consequently, the contributions; to which that official replied that, "as a consistent and loyal member of the Established Church, he could not countenance by his presence" the clergyman's "otherwise praiseworthy efforts."

WHEN a Democratic politician is in doubt about his State, you may set it down as certain that it is going against him. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, was at Nashville the other day, and expressed the opinion to a reporter that political affairs in Ohio were in such a muddle as to render it exceedingly difficult to tell, with any degree of accuracy, what would be the final result. At any rate the contest would be close. Which means that he thinks ALLEN will be beaten. Otherwise CAMPBELL would be crowing like a little bantam.

IT REALLY does begin to look as though that pirate ship of the Democracy had stranded on the North Carolina sand-bars. The latest advices from that State with regard to the Constitutional Convention election indicate that the Republicans have carried the State by a popular majority of at least 10,000, and that they have a majority of six or seven in the Convention. The number would have been greater but for the fact that the districts have been so gerrymandered that they do not represent the popular vote. Large Republican districts have one delegate, while small Democratic districts are allowed two delegates. The Democrats threaten to take advantage of technicalities to defeat the expected Republican majority in the Convention.

HERE is another case to which the attention of Prof. LOWELL, the *Nation*, the London *Standard*, and other cynical persons and papers at home and abroad that can see nothing but public and private rottenness and decay, here, as compared with foreign standards of morality, is invited. Toward the close of last month Hon. THOMAS RICHARDSON, a member of the English Parliament for an important commercial constituency, suddenly resigned his seat. No one could possibly conjecture the cause, and no motive was assigned for a step so unusual. Two or three days later, however, the papers revealed the fact that he was in custody on a charge of extensive frauds in his commercial transactions, the probabilities being that it will go hard with him.

WHEN, a few weeks ago, the American Tract Society celebrated its fiftieth anniversary, Rev. Dr. MANNING, a delegate from England, quaintly said, illustrative of the work of the society: "Our one great object has been to keep on from day to day hurling inkpots at the devil, and we firmly believe that a sprinkling of printers' ink will serve as a better exorcism than a sprinkling of the most holy water." The society is certainly "slinging ink" on a scale of no common magnitude, for within the past year, besides issuing 164 new publications in various languages, of which thirty-nine were volumes, the establishment sends out regularly six periodicals, of which four are monthlies and two weeklies. The whole number of publications issued by the society is 5,624, of which 1,133 are volumes.

A NEW instance of the decline of the trade of Great Britain through the competition of other nations, is mentioned by the Lisbon correspondent of the London *Times*. He chronicles the successful rivalry in the Portugal trade of the German, French, and Swiss. But he says:

"British enterprise has so vast and varied a field for its development throughout the world, that it may look with indifference on the decline of its activity in this little State; but is a matter for regret for Portugal itself that the Briton should be so much less at home than he has been for half a century in a country where the very character of the people has been strongly affected by intercourse with settlers from our islands, engendering those earnest, punctual, honorable, quiet, and sober business-like and domesitc habits which distinguish the Portuguese, and especially the inhabitants of Lisbon and Oporto, from all other nations of Latin blood, and particularly from their unthrifty, cafe-haunting, idling, and gambling Spanish neighbors."

THE Harrisburg *Patriot*, and other Democratic papers in this State equally as silly, are claiming that the present income of the State, at its Treasury, is specially and solely due to the energy with which the new Auditor General collects the funds due the State. This is their method of getting out of the quandary they were in by attacking the management of the State finances as corrupt. The action of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, on the 2d, disproved all such charges so thoroughly that all these discomfited Democratic editors can do is to cry out that there would have been no money in the State Treasury to pay off the matured bonds of the State if it had not been for the vigilance of the Democratic Auditor General! Now, we venture to say, without having a single figure at hand for comparison, that the present Auditor General has not collected a cent more, within the same period, than his predecessor did. He took his place on the first of May last, and has been in office just three months. He is not yet familiar with the duties of his place, and his clerks are all green, inexperienced hands, who have not yet had time to understand fully the details of the laws regulating the collection of State revenue. It does not stand to reason, therefore, that they should be able to distinguish themselves, so soon, as adepts at a new trade; and as most of the raw clerks in that office devote the main part of their time to writing letters to the country Democratic press, the chances are that they are not yet very proficient in their duties.

It doubtless looks very big, on paper, to say that, since the Auditor General was sworn in, so many hundreds of thousands of dollars have been paid over to the State; but how do the collections made since May 1, 1875, compare with those made in the same period of 1874? A comparison of the figures, we are confident, will show that the present Auditor General has done no more than his predecessor did.

SPECIAL dispatches to the Chicago *Tribune* from the inundated regions of the Wabash Valley in that State, based on a comparison of reports received by the railway companies whose lines traverse that region, and which agree with the reports from other reliable sources, and are confirmed by personal observations, show that the area of the bottom lands inundated is between 450 and 500 square miles, of which about 250 was under cultivation. There has, say these dispatches, been great exaggeration of the damage to the low lands not lying on the Wabash or its tributaries. The panic has now subsided, and the latest estimates place the damage at not more than ten per cent. of the crop of Central and Southern Indiana. The late cool weather has had a favorable effect, and it is more than likely that the crop returns from the low lands will show but a comparatively trifling damage. Grain which was in the shock when the forty days' rain set in is found to have been damaged less than was estimated, the loss being but from ten to fifteen per cent. of the crop, instead of forty to fifty, as first reported. The total loss, according to the reports received from every quarter, will be at least fully offset by the crop yield generally, which, unless further disasters occur on the lands that escaped the flood, will be fully equal to that of the best years, while the area under cultivation is greater than ever before, the acreage, according to some estimates, being ten per cent. more than that of last year.

THE highest compliment ever paid to the integrity of a political party, was that paid by the Democratic Governor of Ohio, WILLIAM ALLEN, in a speech at Washington Court House, Ohio. Speaking of the Republican party of that State, he said:

"The Democrats came into office last January after our political opponents had held control of the State of Ohio for nearly twenty years, but we couldn't find, after the most careful examination, a single case of official corruption. They had done some things that were wrong, nothing that was corrupt."

A Democratic investigation committee of the Ohio House of Representatives, appointed in 1873 to inquire whether corrupt contracts or expenditures had been made affecting the State Treasury, including expenditures for the Legislature and all contracts in that behalf, and the construction and maintenance of the charitable institutions of the State, and all other expenses payable from the funds of the State, made the following report:

"Your committee take pleasure in reporting that, so far as elective officers and their subordinates are concerned, very commendable honesty and fidelity have been observed; and that in the official conduct of no public officer, whether elective or appointive, has corruption been disclosed."

IMPORTANT legal proceedings, which will open up an entirely new feature of litigation over the sale of railroad bonds in Europe, and are well calculated to create a sensation in certain railroad circles, are about to be instituted at Davenport, Iowa. It appears that certain holders of the bonds of the Davenport and St. Paul Railroad Company, residing in Germany, have sued the banking firm in Frankfort through whom the bonds were sold there, for damages for obtaining money through misrepresentations. The firm, it is alleged, represented that the conditions under which the bonds were issued made them absolutely safe, and so people were induced to invest. The New York branch of this firm have served notice on the President of the road in question that if the firm is mulcted in damages in Germany, they will hold the parties who made the representations to them responsible, and sue in the courts of this country to recover. The suit promises to be productive of important results.

PERSONAL.

Governor J. F. Hartranft and family have gone to Minnequa, to spend some weeks.

Sit Moon, a Chinese revivalist, is doing a great work at Honolulu, under the auspices of the association there.

The back wheels of fortune. Among the London cabmen are to be found a former Governor of the Bank of England, an ex-M. P., a late Fellow of a Cambridge college, and a clergyman who was one of the leading counsels in a remarkable clerical divorce case.

Joseph Arch, the son of the well-known leader of the Agricultural Laborers' Union, has been arrested with another man at Warrington, England, where he was employed as a railroad porter, charged with stealing watches, of the value of $750, and other jewelry.

Something seems to have gone wrong with the clergymen of the Established English Church of late. A very considerable number of them have recently figured in courts of justice in unenviable capacities; and now one of them, a Rev. Mr. Hughes, has been sentenced to penal servitude for five years by Chief Justice Coleridge, who, in passing the sentence, upbraided the unhappy man in very bitter terms for the disgrace he had brought upon the Church by the seduction of his step-daughter. "It is my duty," said the Judge, "to reduce you from the position of a clergyman and freeborn subject of a sister State, and to order you to slavery for five years."

The only lady survivor of the Schiller disaster arrived in New York a few days ago. Her name is Mrs. Joens, and her home is in Davenport, Iowa. After having recovered from the effects of the terrible ordeal through which she and her husband had passed, they went to their native town in Schleswig, Germany, where they spent upward of seven weeks in recuperating their strength. Naturally enough his wife felt a strong reluctance to again crossing the ocean, and it was only after the most earnest persuasion that she could be induced to undertake the voyage. All the way over she was in constant dread and did not sleep an hour during any night.

Not long since we mentioned the death of an Episcopal clergyman living in Columbia county, New York, and who, though supposed to be poverty-stricken, left in a chest securities worth nearly $100,000. The Springfield Mass., *Union* adds the sequel: "A paragraph went the rounds of the papers some weeks ago, to the effect that upon the death of an old clergyman, named John Clark, at Catskill, it was found that although he had lived on a small salary in a miserly way, he left securities to the amount of $90,000 bequeathed to his brother, or in the event of his death, to his oldest son. And now William Clark, only son of William Clark, formerly a carriage maker and hotel keeper at Pittsfield, but now deceased, claims the property under the will, and so far as the Pittsfield records go, his claim seems to be sustained. The father removed to Pennsylvania many years ago, taking with him his son, born in 1806, who still remains there."

FROM MARTHA'S VINEYARD TO PORTLAND.

A Morning Steam on Vineyard Sound—Arrival at Woods' Hole—Off for Boston—The Old Colony Railroad—Cape Cod Peninsula—Historic Associations—Plymouth Rock—Quincy and the Adams Mansion—Arrival at the "Hub"—A Hasty Transit Through the Center of Gravity, Leaning and Mutual Admiration—The City of Portland—Its Bay and Surroundings—The Government Buildings—Portland Favored above Pittsburgh—The Canadian Transit Trade—Business Outlook.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

PORTLAND, MAINE, July 31, 1875.

The morning sun had not long risen out of the blue billows of the Atlantic when the steamer River Queen, dropped from her moorings and started on her early voyage across the waters of Vineyard Sound to connect with the first train for Boston. There were but few passengers on board and they had the appearance of a hasty exit from their morning slumbers.

The day could not have been surpassed. An invigorating breeze laden with freshness swept in from the ocean. The surface of the water was just sufficiently broken to relieve it from the monotony of a calm. The white wings of the almost countless coasters, which, on their voyages between New York and Boston, drop into Vineyard Haven for safe anchorage during the night, were again spread and moved out of the harbor to resume their course. On shore, for several miles, lay the hundreds of beautiful little cottages which form the groups known as the Vineyard Highlands, Vineyard Grove, Oak Bluffs and Eastville. In the distance but faintly visible might be seen the now deserted Penikese for a brief season conspicuous as the seat of a school of science by the sea. More to the left could be traced the bold outlines and glittering cliffs of Gayhead, the extreme western point of Martha's Vineyard, and pronounced by the great Webster to be one of the greatest natural curiosities.

As the steamer increased the distance from the Vineyard, the marine view widened in scope. The numerous islands which rise with picturesque effect from the bosom of the ocean and sound were just waking into signs of life on shore. At times a thin film of mist which had overhung them could be detected vanishing before the warming and conquering luminary of the day.

After an hour's steam we crossed the entrance to the romantic nook in which Professor Baird, the eminent scientist, Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, has established his headquarters as the chief of the United States Fish Commission, and then like a flash shot into the boiling and dangerous narrows, through which it is necessary to pass in order to reach the railroad wharf. On all sides lay huge boulders, some with a dozen snow-capped gulls resting a few feet out of the water, while others lay in threatening and deliant proximity immediately beneath the surface, and indeed the green crowns of not a few coming into view with each receding wave. The channel through this interior net-work of rocks and shoals is not more than a boat's length in width. A false movement of the helm, a mistake of a second in bringing the boat from one side to the other, a single loss of revolution of the propelling power, a simple giving way of the slender cham which connects the helm and the rudder would bring almost instantaneous destruction. At this point passengers stand in breathless awe. It is but a moment's suspense. The engines groan and labor, the helm by a monarch hand well put to the starboard, flies back and the steamer majestically glides into the placid cove above known as Woods' Hole. Strange to say, notwithstanding the great dangers attending the navigation of this channel and the hundreds of passengers the steamers plying between the mainland and the island make yearly, there has been but one accident, and then the weather being fine there were no loss of life.

The steam across the sound occupied about one hour and a quarter. The train with its palace cars was in waiting on the wharf. In a few minutes we were aboard and off for Boston.

Woods Hole, a most picturesque situated village, lies at the southwestern extremity of the Cape Cod peninsula. The railway traffic of this entire section is controlled by the Old Colony Railroad Company, which traverses a section associated with the earliest and among the most interesting attempts to establish a permanent settlement on the shores of the new World.

This railroad, opened in 1845 from Boston to Plymouth, Mass. (thirty-seven and a half miles), and from Fall River, Mass., to Myricks, Mass., (twelve miles), now comprises three hundred miles of line, extending from Boston to Newport, R. I., and to all the principal cities, towns and villages of Southeastern Massachusetts. By its connecting lines of steamboats it forms a desirable route between New York and Boston, and the famous summer resorts of the beautiful islands of Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard.

There are two lines between Boston and Newport *via* Randolph, Stoughton, Easton, Taunton, Dighton and Somerset; and *via* Brockton, Bridgewater and Middleboro', converging in one line at Fall River; the line to Provincetown (the end of Cape Cod); the line to Woods' Hole (the mainland terminus of the Vineyard and Nantucket steamers); the line to "Plymouth Rock," passing through the Abingtons, Plympton, and Kingston; the Sea Shore Line, through Quincy, Braintree, Weymouth, Hingham, Nantasket, Cohasset, the Scituates, Marshfield (the home of Webster), and South Duxbury (the American station of the "French cable") to, and intersecting, the Plymouth line at Kingston; and the Suburban "Shawmut," "Milton," and "Granite" branches.

At the southeastern terminus of one of the branches of this road lies Plymouth, endeared to every native of New England as the landing place of the Pilgrim Fathers. The town, however, in its buildings preserves no trace whatever of its antiquity. All that is left of the old days are some relics of the Mayflower, collected by the Pilgrim Society organized in 1820. The Plymouth or "Forefathers'" rock, upon which 101 persons landed from the Mayflower December 20, 1620, has been in part removed, so that it now measures but about seven feet across the top and is almost entirely covered. A monument has been erected in commemoration of the landing.

Nearer Boston stands Quincy, the town of revolutionary memory and home of that sterling patriotic family, the Adamses. The Adams mansion, the home of the second President of the United States, and birthplace of the sixth, a rude, humble structure, with roof sweeping down to the ground, still survives the march of improvement. In the domestic history of this old mansion the name of Abigail Adams, wife of the second President, figures most prominently. The daughter of a minister, trained to the intelligence and economy of the parsonage, she was well fitted for the position to which she was called. She was a model woman of the revolution.

The absence of her husband on public affairs threw the management of the farm, and the support of the family, upon herself. She knew want and terror.

Eight miles away, in the town of Boston, the British held possession; their guns could be distinctly heard in Quincy. The foraging expeditions kept the country in a state of alarm. How much Mrs. Adams suffered, her published letters show. But she never flinched, nor deserted her post. She heard the shouts of triumph when Boston was delivered. She lived to have the high honor of being the first lady who graced the White House.

After passing Quincy a run of eight miles brought us to the "Hub." Taking a carriage from the fine depot of the Old Colony on the line of the Boston and Maine Railroad, on the opposite side of the city, we enjoyed *en route* a sort of panoramic view of the buildings and people. It was quite evident that the hub had revolved with the march of improvement in other parts of the country. Your correspondent visited the city in 1868 with Buringame and his Embassy, and had two weeks of *feting* and other facilities for familiarizing himself with the city and its people. Within the seven years which have elapsed, magnificent business structures and palatial residences have been erected. The provincial air of the city has changed into something like a metropolis. The great organ, the greater fire and the greater of all, the Bunker Hill Centennial, have not exhausted the energies of the people. The Hub will doubtless still move on.

In this age of lightning travel nothing astonishes. In less than five hours after we were driving by the historic Common of Boston we entered the Falmouth Hotel at Portland. We had traversed a section of Massachusetts, crossed New Hampshire and entered Maine. Not very spacious areas but still sufficient to traverse the soil of three States.

The approach to Portland is particularly attractive. At Wells and Old Orchard the road came in sight of the Atlantic, at the latter point so close that the surf would be seen rolling it upon the sand. This also is one of the favorite seaside resorts for this section. Portland itself, the commercial metropolis of the State, is a port of entry with a population of 45,000 inhabitants, has a charming situation. In front spreads Casco Bay, one of the finest harbors in the world. From its quiet bosom well decked with sail are many beautiful islands. At the point around which passes the channel to the ocean stands Fort Preble with a hundred guns frowning from its granite embrasures. The site of the city as well as its surroundings on the land side, are topographically quite picturesque. The city is also very substantially built, most of the buildings in the business part being of a size and character which would compare favorably with larger cities. The Falmouth Hotel is quite as large and well built as the Girard of Philadelphia. The City Hall, a greenish stone structure, is without many rivals in size and architectural display. The Government has also contributed liberally to the adornment of the city. The Custom House, of granite, and Postoffice, of marble, cost at least three hundred thousand dollars. The Postoffice must have been planned in anticipation of a population of not less than a quarter of a million. But such is the eccentricity incident to things in Washington. The great city of Pittsburgh with upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand inhabitants has had a hard scuffle to secure a site, while this place with one-third the population and probably one-tenth the business interest revels in a palace.

Portland of late years has become quite a railroad center. It is the southern terminus of the Maine Central, the southeastern terminus of the Grand Trunk of Canada, the eastern terminus of the Portland and Ogdensburg, northeastern terminus of the Portland and Rochester and northeastern terminus of a division of the Eastern Railway of Massachusetts. The principal road is the Grand Trunk. During six months of the year, in winter, the English steamers for Canada make this their port, so that all imports and exports passing between Canada and foreign countries other than the United States arrive at or leave this port, being conveyed in transit from or to Canada over the Grand Trunk Railway, subject, of course, to the bonded regulations of the United States Government. In the summer season a small traffic is carried on through this city between Canada and the maritime provinces of the Dominion.

A controversy which sprung up under the transit provisions of the treaty of Washington has shorn the Portland customs office of much of its business and has created considerable feeling between the States of Maine and Vermont. Previously it was the practice to merely seal the cars entering from Canada, at Contocook, in Canada, and to inspect them at Portland, one hundred and eighty miles distant. Now the order is to make out continued entries for transportation and exportation at Island Pond, in Vermont, and near the Canada line. The Maine folks" were worsted in the contest and are sore, but none so sore as one of the Washburnes, this one collector at Portland who thereby loses a perquisite in the shape of an authorized personal fee on certain blank forms and footing up several thousand a year in addition to salary.

The stagnation in trade which for the past two years has so seriously paralyzed business in different parts of the country seems to have come upon this city after the brunt has been overcome elsewhere. The great fires which visited Portland in 1866 and again in 1872 compelled merchants and manufacturers to keep out of investments which at best were problematical, and which floored so many long established banks and firms. An intelligent view of the present and prospective condition of business in this section may be gathered from the following facts, and they supply some suggestions which might be useful in other parts of the country:

The hay crop—which is the great staple of Maine—will be unusually heavy this year, and Portland will of course share in the wealth it brings into the coffers of the State. This crop, now the process of harvesting, it is estimated will amount to 2,000,000 tons, or say $25,000,000, five times as much as all the other crops. General produce looks well, with the exception of the apple crop, the latter having been ruined by the caterpillars. Last year apples were exceptionally plenty, of excellent quality, and cheap; so plenty, in fact, that some of our dealers shipped large quantities to Europe at low prices, only to get their fingers badly burned. Lumber looks hard, the supply being much greater than the demand, and the manufacturers are doing but little. A large supply of logs, however, is in hand at the mill, so that, if desired, a quantity of lumber can be furnished. The iron trade is dull, the competition between the English and American iron having resulted most unfavorably for England, and money has been lost by those who imported. As far as dry goods and fancy goods are concerned, the times are just "between hay and grass," so that to definite information can be given. Boots and shoes the jobbers are doing well, but the manufacturers are fined down to very close margins.

Groceries are sold generally to regular customers, and it is in this branch of trade especially that the evils of the "drummer" business are apparent. We refer not only to the Portland drummer, but the principle everywhere. There is but little money, as is well known, in the cities, and none to speak of in the country. A drummer, anxious to sell a bill of goods, unless very careful, is tempted to sell to traders of doubtful credit, and we have heard it said that some of them bolter the mercantile agencies to rate these men at a higher figure, so they can trade with them with an easier conscience. A country trader buys a bill of goods of a Portland merchant, through a drummer, giving a four months' note, or in "shady" cases thirty to sixty days. When the note falls due the merchant notifies the trader. The trader wants it renewed, or perhaps he does not take any notice of the notification. The result is the merchant has to pay not only his own notes but lug those of his customer besides. Selling goods in such a way does not make profits very fast.

DeB. R. K.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Syria is seriously afflicted with cholera.

In Wisconsin the larger fruits, apples in particular, are abundant.

A wick-ed paragraphist calls the "pull back" style "candle mould" skirts.

The horse market is duller than at any time for years. So many people have to hoof it.

Similia similibus curantur. A Philadelphia dog died the other day from eating sausages.

Numerous fossil fish have lately been found in quarrying at Carquinez Straits, California.

The chaining of obstreperous wives in cellars by husbands is the latest mode of restraint in St. Louis.

Some of the farmers in the Ohio Valley have commenced to feed their wheat to the hogs, not being able to save it.

Yesterday the Black Fast was celebrated in all the Jewish synagogues, in commemoration of the double destruction of Jerusalem.

No less than seventy-eight plans have been submitted to the commissioners having the rapid transit matter in charge in New York.

The planters of the great bottoms of the Lower Mississippi are in a state of terrible suspense, momentarily fearing a breakage in the levees.

They are holding a Baptist camp meeting at the Thousand Islands in the St. Lawrence river. The baptismal facilities are admirable.

The Wabashed people of Terra Haute the other day drove a water cure doctor out of the place. They considered his presence an insult.

"They are giving pigeon-pie with the game feasts at some of the seaside hotels." Why? There are plenty of them plucked at such places.

Mail boxes have been attached to the Cleveland street cars so as to permit letters to be mailed while the cars are in motion. Why not here?

Score another. One of our adopted citizens, Mr. Frederick Kramer, of Baltimore, won the silver goblet at the international shooting match at Stuttgart.

The Chicago Plate and Bar Mills, which suspended business about two weeks ago, have settled with their creditors and will resume work immediately.

How it works. The fact that the Democratic government of Arkansas keeps the public schools closed, has kept thousands of emigrants out of that State.

The interest in saving life has reached a point where an international exhibition under this head is necessary, and it will be held at Brussels next year.

A national union convention for the promotion of religious work, composed of all evangelical denominations, will meet at Framingham, Mass., next week.

The clearings of the Chicago banks last week footed up a grand total of $30,267,-834 03, being over $7,000,000 in excess of the corresponding week last year.

A freight contract for two hundred tons of Lehigh coal to be shipped by rail direct from the mines to San Francisco, has just been made at $25 per ton freight.

The run of salmon this season in the Columbia river is unusually large. Upwards of 100,000 cases have been shipped to San Francisco within the past six weeks.

Forty-eight Presbyterian bodies, numbering 20,000 congregations, were represented, either personally or by letter, at the late Presbyterian Alliance meeting in London.

Virginia is curtailing her religious liberty so far as to fine her citizens two dollars each whenever they curse and swear profanely. And yet she claims to be unable to pay her honest debts.

The trade in molasses is rapidly being diverted from New York and other Northern ports, and concentrating at Philadelphia and Baltimore. The Quaker City gains fastest.

And now the photographers are inviting subscriptions to a fund of $20,000 for the purpose of building a separate hall, to be devoted to their art at the Centennial Exhibition next year.

The farm laborers' movement in England is quite broken up by dissensions. The *Laborers' Union Chronicle* denounces Joseph Arch and other leaders as swindlers; and *vice versa*.

Six kindergarten lectures are to be given during the Fair Point Sabbath School Convention, explanatory of the principles which underlie this most beautiful course of training children.

The Delaware peach growers complain of a most disastrous beginning of their season. What cost them to get to market seventy-five cents a crate, they are selling for thirty and forty cents.

A sensible New Hampshire pastor, on a recent Sunday, stripped off his meeting coat and went into the field to help get in a lot of hay which an approaching shower threatened to soak and spoil.

An important discovery in the shape of an electric light to be used at sea has just been perfected by the Chief Signal Officer of the Navy. It is so manipulated as to emit a shower of electric sparks or stars.

STATE NEWS.

Northampton county built fifteen new schoolhouses last year.

In Berks county they employ infuriated bulls to guard the huckleberry patches.

Cherryville, Northampton county, has 200 inhabitants, thirteen of whom are widows.

They had a race at Scranton on Friday, between a steam road carriage and a horse. The horse won.

Eight hundred and three students have attended the State Normal School at Millersville, Lancaster county, during the past year.

McKean county produces 174 barrels of oil daily from six wells. The oil is of low gravity and worth more than the oil produced in the lower river regions.

The Montour *American* says it understands Jeff. Davis will be invited to deliver an address before the Montour County Agricultural Society, at the fall exhibition.

A wild cat was shot near the Schuylkill bridge at Monocacy, by George Updegrove, of that place, on Tuesday evening. It was as large as a good-sized dog, and was going in the direction of and evidently making its way to the Monocacy hills.

The Franklin *Spectator* says: William H. Johnson, of French Creek township, Venango county, died on Tuesday morning. We spoke of him some weeks ago as the oldest man in Venango county and perhaps in the United States. He was a colored man, formerly a slave, and according to the record was one hundred and nine years old last February.

It seems that the efforts towards the collection of a fund for the exhibition of iron ores at the Centennial Exposition have proved unsuccessful, and that the last committee of the American Iron and Steel Association on that subject has been discharged.

The winner of the Queen's prize at Wimbledon this year was Captain Pearse, of Devonshire. He was, of course, called upon for a speech. "My friends," said he, "one of the former winners of this important prize attributed his success to teetotalism. Now, I do not attribute mine to that. I consider I owe it to *faith in my Bible*."

A Triumph Over Humbug.

The constant gain in popularity of the natural remedy and preventive, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and the rapid decline of the fermented and nauseous rubbish feebly bolstered up by a false temperance cry, exemplifies a grand triumph of genuine merit over rampant humbug, at which honest folks rejoice. And well they may; for each accession of popularity to a remedy which cures and prevents intermittent and remittent fevers, dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint, urinary troubles, uterine weakness and general debility, widens the field of its beneficent operations and is a direct gain to humanity, while every falling off in public favor of a pernicious compound, powerless for good but powerful for evil, is a blessing quite as unmistakable, but for a reason very different. Let humbug for once have its full swing. Would it were always as unsuccessful as in the present instance.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,351 56.
CHARTERED IN 1869.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John H. Ireland, F. Bahn, G. Zeilandt, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

WM. C. BYERS,
Druggist,
Cor. Penn Ave. and Sixth St.,
Offers at the lowest figures a large and well selected stock of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, TOILET SOAPS, BRUSHES, SPONGES, FANCY and TOILET ARTICLES generally.
An examination of our stock will convince you that we have the largest and best assortment of TOILET ARTICLES in the city, and that we have been marked down to the reach of all, and to suit the times. No trouble to show goods.

MERCHANT TAILORS.
J. H. BUCHLON,
Merchant Tailor,
No. 54 SIXTH STREET.
Imports direct the FINEST GOODS, and can therefore sell lower than any other first-class house in the city.
MUHLANBRING is with this House.

MERCHANT TAILOR
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

HOTELS.
GIRARD HOUSE,
Corner Ninth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.
McKibbin, Vosburg & Co,
CHAMBERS McKIBBIN, ROBERT H. VOSBURG, JERE. McKIBBIN.
The above magnificent property has passed into our possession, in the elegance of its interior arrangements, its apartments and Table, it shall equal any Hotel in the country.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY ELECTION AND CONVENTION.
In accordance with the action of the Executive Committee, the REPUBLICAN VOTERS of Allegheny county are hereby requested to meet at the usual places of holding Elections in the several Districts of the Thirty-seven Wards of Pittsburgh, the Eleven Wards of Allegheny, and the Boroughs and Townships, on
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1875,
BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 5 AND 7 O'CLOCK P. M., and to elect ONE DELEGATE from each of said Election Districts to
A County Convention,
TO BE HELD AT THE COURT HOUSE, IN THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH,
On Tuesday, September 7, 1875,
AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.,
TO NOMINATE ONE CANDIDATE FOR
County Treasurer.
In addition to one Delegate from each Election District there shall be additional Delegates elected as follows:
First ward, Allegheny, three additional Delegates.
Second ward, Allegheny, two Delegates at Large.
Third ward, Allegheny, two Delegates at Large.
Fourth ward, Allegheny, two Delegates at Large.
Sixth ward, Allegheny, one Delegate at Large.
Sharsburg borough, one additional Delegate.
These additional Delegates are allowed the Districts named, under the former action of the Committee.
The Primary Elections shall be held by the Republican members of Election Boards, and where vacancies exist the remaining members shall fill them. In Districts where there are no Republican officers, they shall be chosen by the voters assembled.
BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.
RUSSELL ERRETT,
CHAIRMAN.

1875. April 1875.
NEW SPRING STYLES
SILK AND FUR HATS!
FOR
Wholesale & Retail Trade.
JUST RECEIVED AT
Palmer's Hat House,
151 WOOD ST.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT?
USE
AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT,
Put up in cans of all sizes and color, ready to dip the brush in and use. Any one can be his own painter or make a business by using it. It is the cheapest and best. Try a sample can. Sold by
ONIONS, BALDWIN & CO,
No. 63 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.
thrs

DRY GOODS.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1875.

We would respectfully invite strangers in Allegheny city, Pittsburgh and vicinity, and the public generally, to visit our Store, floors, of 11,000 square feet each, or 60,000 square feet in the building WHOLLY devoted to the sale of DRY GOODS, making in the country.

We are enabled by large and rapid sales, strictly for CASH, and by PERSON in the Eastern markets, and buying direct from Manufacturers, to offer at all times to our patrons a very LARGE, COMPLETE OF DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c., INFERIOR TO NONE, and at prices always as LOW, and possibly LOWER, than can be found anywhere in the United States.

Our large business, which has been and is steadily increasing each year we have very liberal patronage we have ever received, has been systematized in every department, insuring at all times to patrons entered, for which we owe thanks to the spared to insure to customers every possible advantage, and in the future, as in the past, public, and will be found to be the case in offer STILL GREATER INDUCEMENTS everything New and at Lowest Prices, and and STILL BETTER VALUE to buyers of every endeavor that can be made or that Dry Goods than ever, and which we feel have

Our stock at present will be found to embrace all the NEWEST NOVELTIES in Dress Goods, Black and Colored Dress finest qualities. Especial care given to Black and Mourning Dress Goods Department. Men's Wear, every grade. Dress

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS—EXTRA GOOD VALUE in Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Table Linens, Table Domestic Dry Goods of every description.

NEWEST AND LATEST NOVELTIES in Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes, Edgings, Laces and every kind Goods, Stamped Work, Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Cuffs., &c., and everything desirable in Ladies and Gents'

We would call PARTICULAR ATTENTION to the new and beautiful line of HAMBURG EDGINGS and INSERTINGS

We also keep running some FORTY Sewing Machines, for the manufacture of Ladies and Misses' Suits, cut, made and styles. Suits of Eastern and Foreign make, all new and fresh. Ladies' Under garments in all qualities. Boots, Shoes, Made Clothing for Boys, Youths and Gents. Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, and almost everything pertaining to Housekeeping or

Our "LADIES' JOURNAL" which has been so highly complimented by the monthly visitor into nearly 10,000 families, press of Pittsburgh and other places, and contains a full description of our Goods and prices. Send for specimen copy—August

Orders per mail for samples receive prompt and personal attention, and Goods sent by Express, C. O. D., Territories.

Daily Arrivals of New Goods and Extraordinary Good Bargains for every Department in the House.

WILLIAM S

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

PARTIES DESIRING TO SELL

Allegheny Valley R. R. Income Bonds,

Will find it to their interest to call on or address

C. D. KENNEY,

Room 10, 100 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, August 9, 1875.

The opening of the week in monetary circles was rather quiet, and no events transpired among the banks of a character requiring especial notice. The condition of comparative ease, combined with the exercise of care and caution in making loans, continued to keep bank vaults well filled with funds, and to borrowers of the required character it was not difficult to obtain loans. The demand for money on the part of manufacturers and merchants is not very strong, as their policy is generally to await the results of the future, instead of trying to force trade under unfavorable circumstances. Rates of discount remained easy but quotably unchanged at seven to nine per cent. to prime borrowers at the banks, and nine to twelve per cent. on the street. Eastern exchange was abundant, at least sufficiently so to meet all demands. In local stocks and securities we learned of nothing new to report.

—The disclosures of the circumstances attending the bankruptcy of the Collie Bros., in England, has called forth some severe comments on the management of the banking institutions which allowed such transactions to be carried on. The London *Times* is especially severe, in its remarks upon the conduct of the London and Westminster Bank in discounting the accommodation paper of that firm, and says:

"Here is a mercantile house which is an utter sham, which has bills in circulation to between twenty and thirty times the value of the goods they professed to represent, and we are given to understand that this had been its normal condition for years. Can it be said that the character of the firm was unknown, or that it might not have been known if due pains had been taken? Can it be that so monstrous a disproportion between the real business of a firm and its financial pretensions may remain a secret? Let any one consider how vast a business must be if it is fairly represented by a million and three-quarters of paper, and then look to the results as revealed by the books of the Messrs. Collie. Is it not marvelous that they should be looked upon, and dealt with, and trusted, and aided to the utmost as legitimate traders, and that when the truth comes out those who have supported them in the impossture should stand aghast at the notion that they have been discounting accommodation bills? Has it not been known at any time for the last five years or more that the East India trade has become unprofitable, partly from circumstances peculiar to it, and partly from the growth of the native trade, and that the business of the Messrs. Collie is an example? This has been known as well as bad and worse debts are, and over again, both here and in India. Honest firms using their own money have introduced to the circuit and made cautious trading, or have withdrawn from the field altogether. All this time people connected with Collie's type have been supported in their reckless and ruinous practices by those who have the command of large masses of capital. Justice, indeed, will be done, but the less display of surprise and indignation we have the better."

It has been suggested by an Eastern journal that the above questions in regard to banking might profitably be mooted in regard to the banks of this country. It can, however, be said that we have recently had a notable instance, where on the mere suspicion of "kiting" operations the action of the banks was very prompt and decided.

—The project of using a convertible bond at a low rate of interest as an instrumentality for the redemption of greenbacks is again receiving considerable attention. This scheme was advocated in 1869-70 by Senator Sherman, of Ohio, and undoubtedly presents features worthy of considération. The project is distinguished from any attempt at inflation by the proposition that the bonds shall be payable at a stated time in gold coin. A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* sends the following syllabus of the scheme:

1. The amount of bonds to be equal to the United States notes authorized to be issued, and to be held for the redemption of the latter.

2. The bonds to be payable in gold coin; the principal at the end of twenty years, and the interest semi-annually at the rate of 2 65-100 per cent per annum.

3. The bonds may be called in by the Government any time before maturity, by giving four months' notice, and paying principal and interest in gold coin.

4. The bonds to be payable on the demand of the holders thereof, and the interest to cease the principal to be paid in United States notes, and only the interest in gold coin.

5. The United States notes to be redeemed upon the demand of the holders thereof, in sums of $1,000 or multiples of that sum, the redemption to be with gold coin or with said bonds; and the redeeming officer, under general instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, to decide which shall be given.

6. The United States notes received for bonds not to be cancelled, but held for disbursement on demand of the holders of said bonds.

7. The interest on the bonds while held in the Treasury, to be passed to the sinking fund and used in the reduction of the public debt.

—The *Nation* of last week publishes a carefully considered and very able article on "The Withdrawal of Capital from Trade." In that connection, speaking of failures, it says:

It is generally assumed that the average liabilities of the thousands of firms that fail give an approximate idea of the average annual liabilities of solvent firms. The failures represent all classes, as to magnitude of business, mercantile standing and supposed resources. If the solvent firms enjoy larger credit, it may also be presumed that they are more cautious and do not stretch it as much as others. But the average liabilities of firms failing in 1875 have been only $72,191, while the average liabilities of firms failing in 1873 were $44,080.

If we may infer that the average liabilities of solvent firms have been reduced in nearly the same proportion, it would seem that nearly one-half of the indebtedness borne by the commercial classes when the disorder culminated in 1873, has now been discharged. In the latter year the number of failures was 5,183; there are about 650,000 solvent firms. If the average indebtedness of solvent firms is not larger than that of those which have failed, the aggregate liabilities of commercial firms in those country were reduced, from $250,000,000 in 1873 to about $46,790,000,000 in 1874 and have been further reduced to about $14,430,000,000 in 1875.

These figures will serve to give an approximate idea of the commercial liabilities in the different periods, the aggregate indebtedness incurred during the year being three or four times as great. But it really $44,000,000 of current liabilities have been discharged since 1873, credit and capital to that amount have been withdrawn from active employment.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

August 9, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	122½	....	....	122½	....
5-20's, 1864	118¾	....	....	118¾	....
5-20's, 1865	119¼	....	....	119¼	....
5-20's, 1865, new	119¼	....	....	119¼	....
5-20's, 1867, registered	120½	....	....	120½	....
5-20's, 1867	120¾	....	....	120¾	....
5-20's, 1868	120¾	....	....	120¾	....
10-40's	114¾	....	....	114¾	....
10-40's, registered	113½	....	....	113½	....
Currency 6's	122	....	....	122	....
New 6 per cent	118¼	....	....	118¼	....
Western Union Tel	82¾	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¾
Quicksilver	....	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	39	39	38⅝	38⅝	39
Panama	....	....	....	122½	....
Adams Express	69	....	....	69	....
Wells-Fargo Express	....	....	....	77	....
American Express	....	....	....	57	....
United States Exp's	....	....	....	42	....
N. Y. Central	....	....	....	101	101¼
Erie	....	....	....	14¾	14¾
Michigan Central	....	....	....	91½	....
Michigan Southern	....	....	....	60¾	60¾
Illinois Central	....	....	....	97	97
Cleveland & Pitts	....	....	....	91¾	....
Chicago & North'w'n	....	....	....	41¾	42
Do. preferred	....	....	....	54¾	....
Rock Island	....	....	....	105¾	105¾
St. Paul common	....	....	....	26¾	26¾
Do. preferred	....	....	....	59¾	59¾
Wabash common	....	....	....	8¾	8¾
Fort Wayne	....	....	....	98¾	98¾
Ohio & Mississippi	....	....	....	18¾	18¾
Union Pacific	....	....	....	72¾	73
Harlem	....	....	....	153¾	....
Hannibal & St. Jo	....	....	....	....	194
Atlantic & Pacific Tel	....	....	....	23¾	....
C. C. C. & I. C	....	....	....	17¾	....
South Carolinas, April	....	....	....	57	....
Do. July	....	....	....	57	....
Missouri 6's	....	....	....	101	....

The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	50¾	....
Reading	53½	55½
United Cos. of N. J., sales	130	....
Oil Creek, sales	19¾	....
Lehigh Valley	62	62¼
Allegheny Valley	....	92
Central Transportation	46	47
Empire Transportation	50	....
P. C. & St. L. mort. bds., sales, 75	....	....

(By Associated Press.)

Gold Closed at 113¾.

GOLD.

NEW YORK, August 9—Gold opened and closed at 113¾, selling in the meantime at 113¾@113¾. Borrowing rates 1, 2 and flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government and railroad bonds steady. State securities dull. Dullness was about the only feature of the stock market, which opened firm. Later there was a reaction of 1 per cent. in Western Union and from 5@8% per cent. in other shares. At the close the market was strong at the best prices of the day for Northwestern, St. Paul, Ohio and Mississippi and Pacific Mail. The remainder of the list closed a fraction off the highest point reached. Transactions at the Stock Exchange 31,000 shares, of which 5,000 were Pacific Mail, 11,000 Western Union, 4,000 Eastern, 7,000 Lake Shore, and 6,5-0 Ohio and Mississippi.

The following were the closing quotations:

W. U. Tel. Co	81¾	Fort Wayne	98¾
Pacific Mail	39	Terre Haute	7
Adams Express	101¼	Do preferred	22
Wells-Fargo Ex	78	Northwestern	41¾
United States Ex	41	Do preferred	84½
American Ex	57	N. Central	101¾
New York Central	104¾	Rock Island	105¾
Erie	14¾	Chicago & Alton	103¼
Do preferred	27	Do preferred	135
Harlem	153¼	Ohio & Mississippi	19¾
Do preferred	135	C. C. & I. C	17¾
Mich. Central	92	Burlington & Q	95½
Lake Shore	60¾	Hannibal & St. Jo	23
Illinois Central	97	Do preferred	194½
Cleveland & Pitts	91¾	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	18
St. Paul	26¾	Union Pac. stock	71
Do preferred	59¾	Central Pac. bds	101¾
Wabash	8¾	Union Pacific bds	101¾
Do preferred	18¾		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	121¾	5-20's, 1865	121
5-20's, 1864	118¾	New 5's	116¼
5-20's, 1865	119	10-40's, coupons	114¾
5-20's, 1865, new	119	10-40's, compons	117¼
5-20's, 1867	120¾	Currency 6's	122

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	50	Virginia, old	37¼
Tennessee, new	49¾	Missouri 6's	101¾
Virginia, new	57¾		

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, August 9.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 red $1 26; No. 2 do $1 25. Corn and oats quiet and unchanged. Petroleum quiet; standard white in car lots 9½c; Ohio State test 10½c; in small lots 10½c higher.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, August 9, 1875.

Business opened up with only a moderate degree of activity to-day, and except in breadstuffs and produce there was no movement in values of sufficient importance to call for notice. The advance in brooms, which was expected to have been made, did not take place, and it is not now probable that an advance will be made for some days. The feeling in grain was easier, while flour continued firm and hay was higher. Country produce was moderately active; the market for fresh fruit was generally steady, having been relieved of the oversupplies of peaches and melons which was in market on Saturday; butter was easy, and eggs were dull. Groceries were steady and did a very moderate trade. Provisions were firm and fairly active. Petroleum was active with an upward tendency in crude. Dry goods, wool, lumber, and general merchandise were steady and unchanged.

A New York house received on Friday the first bale of new hops, which were sold at 60 cents per pound to a firm in Paterson, N. J. They were raised in Waterville, Oneida county, N Y. The crop this year is very promising, and a good harvest is looked for unless between now and the end of the month, the time for gathering, the vine should be destroyed by vermin. The bulk of the hops received in the New York market come from Oneida, Madison, Schoharie and Otsego counties, in that state. Wisconsin, which in 1868 and 1869 raised 100,000 bales, has fallen off within a year or two to 25,000 bales; low prices and depressing times being the cause.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city, since our last, are as follows: Flour, bbls.....2,206 Apples, bbls..... 208
Cheese, bxs.....682 Corn, bus..... 524
Wheat, bus.....753 Rye, bus..... 58
Oats, bus.....1,637 Butter, pkgs..... 20
Bacon, tcs..... 6½ Potatoes, bus..... 205

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The scarcity of grain of all classes still keeps prices up, although the feeling was rather easier in some respects to-day, on account of the decline in Chicago. Wheat was scarce and firm, although the Chicago market fell off about three cents. We quote nominally as follows: Choice Kentucky and Michigan white winter wheat $1 28@1 30 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois do $1 25@1 27; Ohio and Illinois amber $1 24@1 25; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 20@1 23. Corn was scarce, but rather easier in feeling. Offers of shelled were made at 82c, to arrive, and the market is quotable at 82@83c per bushel for yellow; 85@87c for high and low mixed. Ear continued inactive at 80@84c for prime yellow in bulk. Oats were scarce and in positive demand; we continue very scarce of spot, but there was a rather better feeling for future deliveries. We quote at 68@69 for white and 66@67c for mixed. Rye was nominal without important receipts or transactions at $1 10@1 12 per bushel. Jobbing transactions from store ruled 2@3c above quotations.

FLOUR—There is still an active demand with firm prices, and no round lots offering. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 1 white winter flour $6 75@7 00; do do family $7 50; red wheat flour $7 10; in sacks 25c off $ bbl. Jobbing prices are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $7 75@8 25; well known brands of family flour $8 25@8 75; Wisconsin flour is nearly out of market; quoted at $6 25@7 00; Minnesota $7 00@7 25; red winter wheat flour—very little in market—nominally $7 25@7 50; Graham flour $6 75@7 00; self raising flour, in jobbing packages, $5 @ 5 50 per barrel; cornmeal 95c per bushel; oatmeal $3 50 per 200 pounds kegs $4 50; Rye flour $5 25 per bbl.

HAY—There is a fair offering, and receipts continue *nil*. Prices showed a somewhat higher range, being quoted in some instances as high as $20. We quote primo timothy, on track, at $17 00@18 00 per ton; No. 2 do $15 00@16 00; mixed timothy nominally $21 00@23 00. Sales from store were active, at $29 00@30 00. Loose hay is selling at $32 00@35 00 for No. 1, $27 00@30 00 for No. 2.

MILL FEED—There is a steady business with prices very firm. We quote bran at $1 00@1 05 per cwt; middlings $1 10@1 25 per cwt; $25 @ 1 55 per cwt; chopped feed $1 65@1 70 per cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 $ cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Business continued moderately good at full prices. We quote choice eating apples $4 50@5 00 per barrel; large cooking $3 50@4 00; common to medium grades in light demand at $2 00@3 00.

BEANS—The market is quiet and steady. Quotations for mediums are given by holders at $2 15@2 25; the market is bare of navies.

BUTTER—There was a rather excited feeling, although the choicer grades were readily taken at firm prices. We quote extra creamery rolls at 28@30c; fresh inspected creamery at 23@25c $ pound; fair to good 15@18c; common 10@13c.

CHEESE—Continues very firm with an active demand. We quote at 10@11c $ lb for prime New York factory; New York part skims 12¼@13¼c; Sweitzer 16@18c; Limberger 14@15c.

EGGS

CITY MATTERS.

FOR eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., August 8, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	30.005	62	88	.....	Calm.	Clear.
2 P. M.	29.921	81	34	N.W.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
9 P. M.	29.929	71	67	N. E.	Light.	Clear.

Mean barometer....29.946 Highest thermom....85
Mean thermometer...71 Lowest thermom....58

Flour Higher.

We have frequently urged our customers through the columns of this paper to order Rising Sun flour freely, as prices must go higher. Choice old winter wheat will soon be good stock at $2 00 per bushel, as the new crop will not make flour that will give satisfaction.

F. W. JENKINS & BRO.

A Quo Warranto At Last.

Mr. Magee, through his counsel, Messrs. Bailey, Dull, Kerr and Guthrie, applied to Judge Sterrett, of Common Pleas Court No. 1, yesterday afternoon, for a *quo warranto* on Mayor McCarthy, to show cause by what authority he exercises the functions of Mayor. The Court granted a rule on Mayor McCarthy to appear on Saturday, August 21st, and show cause why a writ of *quo warranto* should not be issued.

Smallpox.

Four cases of smallpox exist at present on Spring Garden avenue, Allegheny. Health Officer Hoch is again shunned by his best friends, as they have learned that he has been giving some of these cases his personal attention. A male nurse who is not afraid of the disease can obtain employment by applying at the Health Office, City Building, this morning, between eight and nine o'clock.

Cashmere Finish Black Silks.

Having just received a full line of these celebrated *Soft Cashmere Silks*, and being of a late importation, we recommend them to be superior in quality and finish to any heretofore brought to this market. To intending purchasers we invite a careful examination of these silks, as we offer them at low prices to insure a rapid sale.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTAN,
Corner Fourth avenue and Market street.

A Boy in Search of His Father.

Benjamin Stansbury, a boy of thirteen, arrived in the city on Sunday, from the vicinity of Oil City, expecting, as he says, to find his father at No. 335 Fifth avenue. Arthur Stansbury is the father's name, but no such person is known at either the old or new number. 335 on that thoroughfare. The boy has lost the memorandum he had with him, and it would seem that he is mistaken as to the avenue. The father is a book-keeper. The boy has been kindly cared for by Mr. John Steel, foreman of the Relief Engine company, where information may be sent.

Man Beheaded by Car Wheels.

About six o'clock yesterday morning the dead body of a man was found on the railroad track near Sewickley. The head had been run over by the car wheels and the skull crushed to atoms. The body was discovered by persons in charge of a freight train of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and it is their opinion that the man was stealing a ride on one of the trucks and fell off. The deceased was about five feet six inches in height, had brown hair, red chin whiskers. He was dressed in black and white flannel shirt, calico overshirt, black coat, boots, light hat, and pants of mixed goods. The body was taken to Sewickley, where an inquest will be held to-day.

A Distinguished Visitor.

Dr. Lyman Coleman, Greek Professor at Lafayette College, Easton, in this State, who has been spending a few pleasant days here on a visit to his brother-in-law, D. M. Jenkins, Esq., well known as one of the most energetic and successful of our Fifth avenue merchants, left the city yesterday for Detroit, to attend the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which meets there to-morrow, and of which body he is a distinguished and honored member. Dr. Coleman is one of the most eminent scholars, scientists and instructors in the country, being great outside of the limits of his immediate sphere of scholastic duties as well as inside. Among other things he is a world-wide traveler, whose every step meant a new acquisition of knowledge. His geographical works constitute the standard text-books in all our Presbyterian Colleges, to-day, and we are glad to learn that the present success and future prospects of his own college are a highly encouraging nature. There are a number in its several departments, and we learn that, through the wise generosity of Hon. A. Pardee, a firm friend and benefactor of the institution, a "Scientific Hall," completely appointed and equipped, has lately been added to the buildings of the institution, at an aggregate cost of at least $300,000. There is hardly one of the leading colleges of our Commonwealth but may boast that it has furnished its due quota of alumni who have made creditable mark in the various fields of honorable intellectual activity and endeavor. And Lafayette College ranks second to none.

An Old Plan of Solving the Greenback Question.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I have read with interest the long article on the financial problem of our nation, by George Thurston, Esq., of this city, in his letter to Secretary Bristow, and would respectfully submit that a more simple and easy solution of this Greenbaks vs. Gold question, is for the United States Government to issue prommissory notes, to be exchanged for couponson gold bearing interest United States bonds—said notes redeemable in like amounts and at the same time the coupons and bonds are now redeemable. This would simply change the form of the present indebtedness into a circulating medium, without increasing the indebtedness, and would not require any change in the financial policy of the Government to meet or redeem them; as the same gold reserve (Eagles) to pay the coupons semi-annually, would in ft these notes exchanged for said coupons and bonds. The anticipating of the interest on the bonds, with a convenient circulating medium, would be sufficient inducement for bondholders to exchange them; and the result would be, the actual necessities of business would be the gauge of the volume of currency—as parties holding bonds would only exchange them when it was profitable to do so, or when required in their business. The same authority that is necessary to create a new currency, can change the present form of our national indebtedness into a circulating medium, if it is desirable to do so. This plan will require no trusteeship, or politics to watch, to watch the balance in hand, which is always a dangerous interest for the people to have.

But after all, Mr. Editor, let the money problem be solved as it may, will it not remain true that this people, like all other people—nations, kindreds and tongues—will have to *eat their bread in the sweat of their face.* To get down to work, and no longer trust to visionary schemes and hair-brained enterprises to afford large salaries, is the surest and quickest way for the American people to get back to the high road of prosperity and a revival of trade.

GREENBACK.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

The Eclipse Lubricating Oil Company, debtor, Venango county. On application of the debtor an order was made for a meeting of creditors to consider and pass upon a proposition for the composition of their claims. Meeting to be held before Register Rogers, at Franklin, the 31st inst.

Henry Gosline and Max Wachtel, bankrupts, Venango county. Bankrupt's petition for discharge presented, and an order was made for final examination before Register Rogers.

Andrew D. Miller, debtor, Allegheny city. An argument was heard on the rule on certain creditors to show cause why they should not accept the terms of composition. The decision of the Court withheld.

John H. Mullen, Joseph A. Steen and James Bown, partners as Mullen, Steen & Co., of Allegheny City, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of themselves. Referred to Register Shafer.

Orphans' Court—Judge Sterrett.

Estate of Benjamin Trimble, deceased. Petition of Elizabeth Barker and Margaret Johnson, heirs of decedent, for review of certain accounts. Rule granted to show cause, and made returnable the 28th inst.

Estate of John Feldbusch, deceased. Petition of Daniel Morganstern, creditor, for opening decree of distribution. Rule to show cause granted.

Estate of Charles Asche, deceased. Administrator acknowledged deed to William Sanders.

Overholt's minors. Petition of guardian for amendment of order of sale. Order made. Report of sale made and confirmed. Bond filed and approved.

Estates of John Bretzger and William Buechlong, deceased. Widows' appraisement presented and approved *nisi.*

Mary Jane Bigg *et al.*, minors. Petition presented. Abijah Hays' appointment revoked and Frederick Briggs appointed guardians, to give bonds in $5,000.

Sarah Jane Barnes, minor. Petition presented and Samuel Jarvis appointed guardian. Bond filed and approved.

Samuel W. Stewart, Jr., minor. Petition presented, and upon choice of minor, S. B. W. Gill, Esq., appointed guardian; bond to be given in $1,000.

Estate of Samuel Crawford, deceased, petition of Sampson Short, purchaser of certain of the real estate of decedent, for order setting aside the sale to him. Confirmation set aside and *alias* order of sale granted.

Matilda Beech, minor. Upon choice of minor, John E. Breech was appointed guardian.

PROHIBITION COUNTY CONVENTION.

A Full Ticket Nominated—Outline of the Platform.

The Prohibitionists met in County Convention yesterday forenoon, at Lafayette Hall, for the purpose of nominating a straight-out ticket for the various offices to be filled next November. There were, perhaps, two hundred or more persons present—the majority being ladies. The attendance from the country was very meagre, a fact demonstrated when the vote to nominate a Poor Director was taken—the representatives from the boroughs and townships alone taking part in this nomination. There were two candidates for that office, and when the house was divided, to see which had the majority, there were only a dozen or so who voted—the actual number not having been announced. A very large number of the ladies belonged to the active temperance workers, or "Crusaders" as they are called.

On motion of Arthur Kirk, a committee of nine was appointed on temporary organization, and the committee reported the following

PERMANENT OFFICERS.

President—Rev. J. J. Beacom. Vice Presidents—A. Patterson, Esq., L. S. Jack, John O'Neal, Wm. T. Powell, J. B. Fulton, Rev. Sterritt, Mrs. J. S. Collins, Mrs. George Finley, Miss Lizzie McClean, Mrs. E. E. Swift. Secretaries—Joseph H. Turner, Mrs. Hill, Miss Lizzie Renwick, W. J. Jackson.

After a few remarks from the President he announced the body ready for business.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

On motion of Rev. E. E. Swift, a Committee on Resolutions was appointed by the President, as follows: General F. H. Lane, Chairman; Rev. E. E. Swift, O. S. Miller, Miss Carlyle, Mr. Eastman, Mrs. Moreland, Rev. R. Lee, Rev. Melhorn and Wm. M. Gibson, Esq.

RAISING FUNDS.

By request, Arthur Kirk, of the Finance Committee, made a few remarks, and reported that the committee had assessed, for campaign purposes, during the past year, old city wards, $100; new and South Side wards, fifty dollars, and townships twenty-five dollars.

The importance of raising the means necessary to conduct the campaign, was very vigorously urged by Mr. Rabe and others, and delegates were solicited to rise in their places and pledge such amounts as had been assessed upon their respective districts, and as much more as they felt safe in pledging. There were some half a dozen pledges, the largest amount from any ward being one hundred dollars.

It was then proposed to proceed with the nomination of a ticket, which gave rise to a spirited debate—a number of gentlemen emphatically protesting against the naming of a ticket until the means for carrying on the campaign were secured. Other delegates opposed a nomination before the platform had been adopted, and the motion was finally withdrawn.

As the Committee on Resolutions was not ready to report, Mr. Caldwell, of Homestead, was called upon for a brief speech. He responded in an earnest appeal for pecuniary aid, and by way of contrasting the sums spent for liquor, with those pledged to-day for the prohibition cause, said that for every minute of time $297 were cast into the coffers of the liquor men in Pennsylvania alone, while in the United States the cost of the liquor traffic and its concomitant evils was $3,000 per second! And yet the prohibitionists, in large sections of this county, could only pledge $25, $50 or $100, for carrying on the campaign against this fearful evil.

Two or three more short speeches followed, and the Convention adjourned until half past one o'clock—the long meter doxology having been sung as a concluding exercise.

The Convention then proceeded in a body to the Alliance Rooms, where a lunch had been prepared for them.

Afternoon Session.

At half-past one o'clock, the convention reassembled, when the report of Mr. E. E. Swift, presented in the first part of the Committee on Resolutions, of which the following is an outline:

THE PLATFORM.

The platform re-affirms the sentiments embodied in the National platform; condemns the manufacture, importation and sale of alcoholic liquors as a crime, and detrimental to the peace and welfare of the people; declares that laws should be enacted prohibiting such manufacture and sale, under penalties corresponding with the enormity of the offence; asserts the necessity for a distinct Prohibition party; advocates the direct election by the people of United States Senators; opposes all class legislation as inconsistent with equal rights and the Declaration of Independence; asks the co-operation of the Methodist Episcopal Ohio River Improvement and invites the co-operation of the women of Pennsylvania.

The report was adopted without discussion, unanimously.

A gentleman, who had a series of resolutions relative to Prohibition newspapers, offered the same, by leave of the Convention, but after reading they were referred to the Committee on Resolutions, to consider and report. The committee subsequently reported in favor of sustaining the papers named.

THE TICKET.

A resolution was adopted, requiring written pledges from the nominees that they will work squarely on the Prohibition platform, after which the following ticket was nominated:

Sheriff—Thomas P. Hershberger, Thirty-sixth ward.

Treasurer—Jonathan Gallagher, Allegheny.

Recorder—E. H. Butler, colored, Pittsburgh.

Register—Abdiel McClure, Mifflin.

Controller—W. W. Grier, Verona.

Clerk of Courts—Dr. A. Harper, Richland.

County Commissioners—F. N. Humes, Tarentum, and John Neal, Pine Run.

Director of the Poor—W. G. Warren, Wilkins township.

Auditor and Treasurer there was no opposition. For Recorder Watt Black was named, but he withdrew. For Register, Wm. M. Gormly, W. H. Bryce and J. B. Fulton were named, but withdrawn, and H. Anderson was defeated by McClure. For Controller, Henry Warner (Republican nominee) and J. J. Campbell were named in opposition to Grier. For Commissioner, Jas. N. Moore, Robinson, Dr. D. L. Starr, Joseph Wilson, John D. Moreland and Peter Peterson were named, but the three last named withdrawn.

After arranging for the appointment of an executive committee, the convention adjourned to meet on county nominating day, to hear an address from R. Audley Brown, prohibition candidate for Governor.

THE MEETING IN THE EVENING.

In the evening there was a goodly attendance, and after prayer by Mr. Morris a long list of officers was presented, with Rev. W. P. Shaw as President, and was accepted. Rev. R. Audley Brown was introduced and proceeded with a long speech, the burden of which was complaints against the Republican party.

Rev. W. G. Stewart and Gen. F. H. Lane followed Mr. Brown, after which the meeting adjourned.

ALLEGHENY COUNCIL COMMITTEES.

Water and Printing—Refusal to Pay the So Called Official Newspapers—Other Matters.

The Water and Printing Committees of Allegheny Councils met last evening.

WATER COMMITTEE.

This committee was called to order by the Chairman, A. D. Smith.

A large number of applications for exoneration from payment of water taxes were disposed of.

The bill of A. Hartupee, for extra work and materials at the Water Works, was taken up. The bill amounts to $1,466 70.

Mr. Wilson said he understood by the action at the last meeting that the committee had settled with Mr. Hartupee in full.

After some further discussion the bill was referred to a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Caliery, Kredel and Wilson, for examination.

The pay roll, amounting to $959 20, was approved.

Bills to the amount of $3,440 74 were examined and their payment ordered.

A resolution instructing the Superintendent of Water Works to lay a 4-inch pipe on Fremont street, north from Washington avenue, a distance of four hundred feet, was ordered to be drawn and its passage by Councils recommended.

A petition from West End avenue residents for a 12-inch main was referred to the Superintendent.

A petition for a watering trough on Perryaville avenue, at the Observatory spring, was referred to the Engineer to prepare plans and estimates.

Adjourned.

PRINTING COMMITTEE.

The only business considered by this committee was a number of bills. The bills for job work, stationery, etc., aggregating $148 85, were approved, and warrants ordered for their payment.

The following accounts of the so-called official papers for the last six months were next taken up:

Freedom's Friend, $704 97; *Gazette*, $836 10; *Mail*, $820 96.

Objection was made to the payment of these bills on the ground that the papers had not been elected by Councils to do the work, as required by law.

An ordinance providing for the election of official papers went through in the Common Council last spring, but was never passed in the other branch. The official papers of last year have been doing the work this year under the old contract, and it was claimed by a member of the committee last evening that the law did not authorize the payment of their bills unless they have been legally elected to do the work.

After some discussion the bills were referred to the City Controller for information as to what authority of law there is for contracting the same.

Adjourned.

The Ordinance Committee had not a quorum present.

EXTENSIVE FIRE.

Destruction of the Phœnix Roll Works—Loss Probably over $20,000.

The alarm from box seventy-three, about half past six o'clock last evening, was occasioned by the discovery of fire in the cupola of the machine shop attached to the Phœnix Roll works, situated at the corner of Forty-second street and the Allegheny Valley Railroad, Seventeenth ward. The hands employed at the works had retired but a short time previously, and while the origin of the fire is not certainly known it is believed to have been caused by a spark from a passing locomotive. The fire department promptly responded to the summons, but there was delay in getting water, caused it is stated, by the fact that the pipes were filled with sand. A member of the firm owning the works, James B. Young & Co., expressed the opinion that the foundry proper could have been saved had the firemen been able to get sufficient water promptly. The works cover 96 by 96 feet of ground, and on the Forty-second street side of the same, while the machine shop stood to the west of the former, though connected with it. The foundry was one story and the machine shop two stories, while both were iron clad. When the fire reached the dry timbers under the iron sheets it spread with great rapidity, being aided by a constant draft through the large windows and open doors. Nearly the whole establishment was destroyed but the machinery was, in part, saved. The frame of the foundry proper was preserved by the free application of water, but what value, if any, may be placed upon it could not be ascertained in the darkness which came on before the work of the firemen was finished. Assistant Chief Engineer Evans and the fire companies deserve credit for their very efficient work.

The loss by the fire could not be definately ascertained, but it seems the works, with the machinery, were valued at over $25,000. The insurance, divided among some eight companies, amounted to $20,000. Two of these companies, only, are in Pittsburgh, and were placed by agent Dean It is said that the fire had been burning nearly half an hour before the alarm was given, and that a watchman on the Valley road who held the key of box 75 refused to give it up. A considerable portion of the loss is occasioned by the burning of the patterns of the works. Rolls for iron mills are the only product of the works.

At about 7.45 P. M. another alarm was given from box 65, corner of Thirty-first and Railroad streets. The cause was the discovery of fire in a shed covering the gas works at the steel works of Reese, Graff & Wood, situated on Thirty-street. The loss will amount to about $500. Acting Chief Engineer McIlroy superintended the work of the firemen.

THE WEST POINT CADETSHIP.

A High School Boy Recommended.

The examination of applicants for appointment to the cadetship at West Point was concluded yesterday. The result is shown by the following:

PITTSBURGH, August 9, 1875.

Hon. James H. Hopkins, M. C., Pittsburgh:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, appointed by you to examine into the Xantha's competitive examination, to guide you in making your appointment to the cadetship for the Military Academy at West Point, respectfully report that they have had fifteen applicants before them, whom they have subjected to as thorough an examination as to physical constitution, scholarship and moral character as was possible. The committee finds that the applicant numbered eleven (Harry A. Leonhauser) has stood the examination most successfully, and would therefore recommend him to your kindly consideration.

JOHN H. BAILEY,
E. A. WOOD,
JAMES M. DICKSON,
GEORGE P. FULTON,
JOS. G. SIEBENECK.

Harry Leonhauser, who is thus complimented, is the son of Esquire Leonhauser, of Butler street, Lawrenceville, and is a High School boy. For a year past he has occupied a position as assistant to Mr. Schoup, Secretary of the Central Board, and by his attention to his duties and pleasant manners has won many friends. The result of the examinations held shows a remarkable fitness for scholarship among nearly all the applicants. Three or four of the boys (Nos. 12, 4 and 10), were close behind the one who received the award.

Severe Accidents.

Yesterday afternoon a young man named Frank Moore, while engaged in plastering in the Fifth avenue Methodist church, near Marion street, fell from a scaffolding and suffered the dislocation of one of his shoulders. Dr. Dilworth attended him and he was taken to his residence on Ross street, near First avenue.

John Dunn, a resident of Second street, Allegheny, while visiting a relative in Spring Garden avenue, Sunday evening, accidentally fell and dislocated a shoulder, breaking the arm also.

Body Recovered

The body of Mrs. Forbes, who jumped from the Pacific Express train, on Wednesday night last, near Duncannon, was recovered yesterday in the Juniata river. Portions of her clothes were found on the river bank, showing that she had escaped from the car she partially undressed and then threw herself in the river.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Central Board of Education will meet this afternoon.

MRS. MCMAHON fell from a buggy on Liberty street, near Twentieth, Sunday, and had an arm broken.

THE city Printing Committee have awarded the contract for 1,000 copies of the police manual to T. F. Best at $185.

THE call to a fire on Second avenue yesterday aroused the Fire Department. The services of the firemen were not needed.

MRS. COYLE, who has resided for many years at the Point, died last evening at the advanced age of one hundred and four years.

THE banners and evergreens used for the O'Connell celebration were utilized by the Prohibitionists at Lafayette Hall yesterday.

HERMAN STAUDE, who resides on Eleventh street, South Side, while performing on a horizontal bar yesterday, fell and broke his left arm.

MR. JAMES YOUNG, of Lawrenceville, was severely injured Sunday night by being thrown from his buggy at the corner of Liberty and Thirtieth streets.

THE bodies of the drowned boys, James Driscoll in Monongahela, and Willie Smith in the Allegheny rivers, had not been recovered up to last night.

THE Columbia oil burner was started up under the flattening ovens of Cunningham & Ihmsen's glass works yesterday morning, and is working quite successfully.

FIRE was discovered about noon yesterday in the roof of house No. 69 East street, Allegheny. It was extinguished so promptly with a Babcock that no damage was done.

CHIEF OF POLICE MCCANDLESS' Clerk Davis has withdrawn his protest against the signing of the Controller's warrant for July, and the Mayor has handed over the warrant to Mr. Snodgrass.

SAM. FRENCH, the dog fancier, who was prosecuted by Catherine Fox, before Alderman D. L. Smith, for keeping a ferocious dog, was discharged by bail in the sum of $500 for his appearance at court.

STEPHEN SCHWARTZ commenced proceedings in the Common Pleas No. 2 yesterday against Fred Nutter, to recover damages for alleged slanderous words uttered against him. A *capias* was issued.

MCDONOUGH FERRE yesterday entered suit to recover possession of a lot now occupied by Amenas Allen, on Franklin avenue, Twenty-first ward. The lot was sold to defendant, but he failed to pay for it.

THERE were fifteen deaths in Allegheny last week, of which four were from cholera infantum; two from intemperance, and three each from cancer of liver, congestion of liver, congestion of brain, convulsions, ecampsia, diarrhea, inanition, paralysis, partus interperveus and still born.

MATHEWS, the brother-in-law of the man Downes, who was murdered on the South Side six years ago by Daniel Mayhew, paid a visit to the jail in Fairview, West Virginia, and identified Mayhew, who is a prisoner there, as the murderer. He will not be brought on to Allegheny for some time yet.

THE house of Mr. S. Morrow, on Bluff street, was visited by burglars at an early hour yesterday morning, who carried away a gold watch and considerable jewelry of Mrs. Morrow woke up while the thieves were going through the bureau drawers, but was afraid to give an alarm until after their departure.

IT was reported yesterday that a burglar entered the saloon and residence of B. Breitweisser, on Carson street, South Side, about four o'clock in the morning, and stole three hundred dollars from the sleeping room of Mrs. B. Detectives who examined the premises express the opinion that the robbery was committed there.

AN action in ejectment was brought yesterday by L. B. Duff, Esq., against John Bagaley and wife, and Mrs. Klinefelter to recover possession of four rooms on the Broadway house, Forty-eighth street, occupied as a cigar store. The plaintiff alleges the title is in him, and by his being deprived of the use he has sustained damages in the sum of $250. The defendants through their attorney, W. R. Sloan, confessed judgment, and an execution was issued against them.

"BOATMAN," whose communications appeared in the COMMERCIAL a short time ago, is anxious to hear from the shippers of the Ohio river in reference to the proposed express packet line on the river. He proposes to furnish twenty per cent. of the required amount of stock to build a sufficient number of boats for the accommodation of the trade. The twenty per cent. to be a guarantee that the subscribers shall receive the amount of their investment within five years with discounts on freight to the amount of twenty per cent. annually. This is a fair proposition, and we hope it may meet with a ready response from merchants and manufacturers interested, as it is desirable to have a line established that would in every way meet the requirements of such an important trade. Who will speak first?

CASTLE SHANNON.

Sixth Day of the Camp Meeting.

Although the congregation was small yesterday compared with the vast multitude that thronged the grove on Sunday, yet the religious services went on as usual. At eight o'clock A. M. a ladies' prayer meeting was held, and at nine a general prayer meeting was held at the stand, and at half past ten, Rev. Dr. Hopkins, of Sewickley, gave us a most able and lucid exposition of Acts xxiv., 25, and urged the congregation to seek Christ at once and become reconciled to God. At two o'clock P. M. a prayer meeting was held at the stand, and at three o'clock a most solemn sermon was delivered by Rev. W. M. Phipps, of Pittsburgh, from Matt. xxvii: 26, in which he spoke eloquently of the kind and benevolent character of Jesus; and the wicked and cruel character of His enemies. After this service, the holy communion of the Lord's Supper, under the direction of Rev. Dr. Collier, of Sharpsburg, was administered to a good number of communicants. At 7 o'clock P. M., a prayer meeting was held again at the stand. At 8 o'clock, the pulpit was ably filled by Rev. C. S. Faris, of the Presbyterian church, who showed to the people, from Matt. xvii: 26, the great value of the immortal soul, and the great importance of saving it through Christ.

Another prayer meeting followed, and many participated in the glorious exercises of singing and prayer.

Thursday evening, the 12th inst., is to be set apart as the children's day, when a grand pic-nic will be delivered to the parents, children and teachers, by some of the best workers in the good work.

Base Ball.

The Neshennocks, of New Castle, and the Independents, of Sewickley, played a game in Union Park, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon. When the eighth inning was concluded the score stood—Neshannocks, 9; Independents, 6. The ninth inning had been commenced, and two of the Neshannocks were out, when a dispute arose in regard to the pitcher. Nevin was pitching for the Independents; and their opponents claimed that he was not pitching in accordance with the rules. The umpire declined to rule in the matter, and the Neshennocks refused to proceed unless Nevin was changed, and the Neshennocks had won the game, a decision which created great dissatisfaction. The playing by both clubs was miserable. The Neshennocks, however, are decidedly the best players.

The following challenge has been sent to the Xanthas by the Secretary of the Union club, of Mercer:

"We hereby challenge the Xantha club to play us a series of games of base ball, same to be considered as games for the championship of Western Pennsylvania, the first game to be played here, the second in Pittsburgh, and the third, if necessary, on neutral grounds. We will give and take half the gate money, or we will give you fifty dollars for a game here and accept the same for the game there. Unless some one accepts this challenge we will think the Xantha club play ball better with their mouths than in any other way."

A reporter of this paper called on the officers of the Xantha club last evening to ascertain if there was any ground for the language used in the last sentence of the above challenge. He was assured that this is the first intimation the Xanthas have received that the Unions desired to make a match with them.

Thanks from the "Depths of the Heart."

WELLINGTON, LORAIN CO., O., August 24, 1874.
DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:
DEAR SIR—Your Golden Medical Discovery, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, have proved of the greatest service to me. Six months ago no one thought I could possibly live long. I had a complication of diseases of Catarrhal nature, manifesting itself in eruptions on my head, great blotches on my head, that made such sores that I could not have my hair combed without causing me much suffering; also on my swollen glands, tonsils enlarged, enlarged or "thick neck," and large and numerous boils. I also suffered from a terrible Chronic Catarrh, and in fact I was so diseased that life was a burden to me. After trying various things with no benefit, I finally procured one-half dozen bottles of your Golden Medical Discovery and one dozen Sage's Catarrh Remedy and commenced their use. At first I was badly discouraged, but after taking three bottles of the Discovery I began to improve, and when I had taken the remaining was well. In addition to the use of the Discovery, I applied a solution of iodine to the goitre or thick neck, as you advise in pamphlet wrapping, and it entirely disappeared. Your Discovery is certainly the most wonderful blood medicine ever invented. I thank God and from the depths of my heart, for the great good it has done me. Very gratefully,

MRS. L. CHAFFEE.

Most medicines which are advertised as blood purifiers and liver medicines contain either mercury in some form, or potassium and iodine variously combined. All of these agencies have strong tendency to break down the blood corpuscles, and debilitate and otherwise permanently injure the human system, and should therefore be discarded. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery contains no mineral, being composed of fluid extracts of native plants, barks and roots, will in no case produce injurious effects, when taken according to printed directions. Sarsaparilla, which used to enjoy quite a reputation as a blood purifier is a remedy of thirty years ago, and may well give place as it is doing, to the more positive and valuable alterative extract of a later medical investigation and discovery, has brought to light in Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammation, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin and Sore Eyes, as well as Consumption, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has shown its great remedial powers, curing the most obstinate and intractable cases. Sold by all dealers in medicines. TTHS&*.

Summer Disease and Their Cure.

There seems to be an unusual amount of sickness at present, arising, probably from the injudicious use of unripe fruit and vegetables, such attacks at this season of the year are always more or less dangerous, and should receive prompt attention. Harris' Summer Cordial and Cramp Cure are highly recommended by those who have tested them, and it is claimed that they can always be relied upon. No family should be without a supply of them.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Many Who Are Suffering

from the effects of the warm weather and are debilitated, are advised by physicians to take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and at these times during the day. In a little while those who adopt this advice frequently increase the number of "drinks," and in time become confirmed inebriates. A beverage which will not create thirst for indulging in liquors, and which is intended especially for the benefit of debilitated persons, whether at home or abroad, is Dr. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic. Containing the juices of many medicinal herbs, this preparation does not create an appetite for the intoxicating cup. The nourishing and the life-supporting properties of the various medicinal substances contained in it and well known to medical men enter a second time into combination. A single bottle of the tonic will demonstrate its valuable qualities. For debility arising from sickness, overwork, or any other cause whatever, a wineglassful of Sea Weed Tonic taken after meals will strengthen the stomach and create an appetite for wholesome food. To all who are about leaving their homes, or changing their location, and the effects of Dr. Schenck's seasonable remedies, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, are particularly evident when taken by those who are injuriously affected by a change of water and diet. No passage of twelve hours without taking a supply of these safeguards along. For sale by all druggists.

Headache.

It is an established fact that the extract of cranberries and hemp combined by Dr. Miller, 327 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa., permanently cures the most obstinate cases of dyspeptic, nervous or sick headache, and is an absolute specific for Neuralgia and Nervousness. Prepared in pills. Fifty cents a box. Sent by mail. R. E. Sellers & Co., 45 Wood street, Pittsburgh. TTHS.

Southern Prosperity.

The Memphis *Avalanche* is beginning to see wherein lie the real elements of prosperity for the South, and is commencing to urge them upon the people. It has been moved to this by the example of Atlanta, Georgia, which is to-day the most prosperous city in the South. It appears that upon the Fourth of July, which the people of Atlanta were not afraid to celebrate and did celebrate, notwithstanding the whinings and ravings of a few malcontents like Beauregard, Semmes and Preston, after Mr. Stephens had conducted his audience, the whole immense audience, escorted by the military, repaired to the spot selected for the new cotton factory and steam mill company. Dirt was broken amid great enthusiasm, and speeches were made by Mr. Stephens, Governor Brown, Judge Lochrane, Mayor Spencer, and other prominent citizens. Thereupon the *Avalanche* comments as follows:

"What a misfortune that Memphis is not inspired with such enterprise. Will the people of Memphis ever turn out in a sea dirt removed for the purpose of erecting a new cotton factory, or for manufacturing of any kind? Such a demonstration as that which occurred at Atlanta last week would be the beginning of a new era in our city's prosperity. Manufacturing enterprises would give employment to large numbers of persons now idle and non-producing, increase our population, retain many here who will be driven away for the want of employment, enhance the value of real estate now unsalable and unprofitable, inspire confidence, and give an earnest and incressing prosperity to the city. We have reached a point where there should be a change, and prompt and energetic action."

There has evidently been a change at Atlanta and prompt and energetic action, and the rest of the South really want to discover the real causes of the prosperity of that city, they will not have to look long. They were two in number, first, that it did not afraid to celebrate the Fourth of July. In other words, Atlanta has accepted the changed condition of things brought about by the war, and is thriving herself no longer with old defunct issues growing out of slavery. She has adapted herself to the new *regime.* Instead of fighting and killing negroes, she is utilizing them for work, and, inasmuch as they enjoy their rights without question, they are willing to go to work. Second, having accepted the situation, she has gone to work to improve it by hard labor. Every one in Atlanta, white as well as black, is at work, and the city is thriving remarkably —in fact, the most prosperous city in the whole South. In the South, as a rule, about half the people are at work and the other half living upon them, so that the South has but little surplus, and is in continual poverty and distress. When the people of the South imitate the people of Atlanta, take their hands out of their pockets and go to work, the South will flourish and become rich. If the Memphis *Avalanche* will urge these two points upon the people of the South, it will be doing a useful thing.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Florida expects to ship a million pineapples this year.

POLITICAL.

State.

The anti-secret society men of Bradford county, have nominated an independent ticket for county officers.

The Republicans of Luzerne county will hold their nominating convention on the 17th inst.

The Mauch Chunk *Democrat*, in a leader half a column long, enthusiastically suggests the name of Hon. S. S. Dreher, President Judge of that district, as a suitable candidate for Governor.

There are some things in the address of the Republican State Committee which the Democratic editors say they do not understand. We don't see, however, how it will be possible for the Committee to send a person around to enlighten these ignoramus, who keep right on attacking the free school system.—*Williamsport Gazette.*

The New York *World* is extremely hard on the Democrats of this State. It charges the editor of the Harrisburg *Patriot* with having taken ten thousand dollars from a Democratic State Treasurer, and now it says Judge Orvis corruptly took the appointment of Judge of the Twenty-fifth District. The fight is getting quite noisy for a family one.

The Philadelphia *North American* says: The Pennsylvania Democracy may as well take down their sign and put up the shutters of the show window of their establishment for the manufacture of political capital. For a long, long time have they displayed in that show window the model of a tremendous bank in the State Treasury; a hole out of which something valuable was supposed to have dropped.

A letter from Bedford to the Baltimore *Gazette* says: "The action of no polical convention can be definitely foretold, but from information furnished by a Democratic politician high in the councils of his party I am convinced that the Erie Convention will declare for a currency, based upon specie, and denounce all further issues of irredeemable paper, whether offered in the shape of a three-sixty-five bond or otherwise. As a concession to the struggling manufacturers, the convention will doubtless pronounce against any direct contraction of the currency while the prevailing business depression continues, preferring rather that contraction should be brought about by the inevitable increase in the volume of commercial transactions."

General.

Dr. A. P. Heichhold, of this State, is making Republican speeches in Minnesota.

"Allen and Cary; two bushels of wind in a bushel bag," was one of the mottoes at the first Hayes meeting.

The Worcester *Press* says inflationists are "enthusiastic advocates of more dollars and fewer cents to the dollar."

Thurman's attempt to ride the Democratic nag "Repudiation" facing tailwards, is not wholly a success.—*Akron Beacon.*

All the State officials implicated by the report of the Governor's Canal Commission happen to be Democrats.—*Rochester Democrat.*

Circulars are being sent all over the country in the interest of N. P. Banks and L. Q. C. Lamar for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

John Cochrane, of New York, takes a subjective view of the matter, and says the Democrats don't know a statesman when they see him.

The Portland *Press* says that the Pendleton party, instead of hard-money Democrats, ought to be called "hard-up-for-money Democrats."

The *Graphic* says that "a portion of the judiciary in New York is the right bower of the Democracy," which may be true but it is making game of the judges.

Henry Clay Dean is on the stump for the Democracy in Iowa, and is said to divide his hatred about equally between soap-and-water and the Republican party.

Bill Allen thinks it remarkable that he was once a barefooted boy. Did anybody ever hear of a boy who wasn't barefooted once? Never knew 'em to come with boots on.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* thinks that the Democratic majority in Kentucky will go over rather than under 40,000, a gain upon that of Leslie over Harlan in 1871.

A gentleman in Stark county, Ohio, who was named as candidate for the Legislature, declines on the ground that he knows he is not fit. Happy man, to know so much!

Mr. Pendleton's advice is: "Produce more and consume less." He ought to learn, says the *Tribune*, that the true rule with regard to paper money is, produce less and consume more.

There is much wondering among the Democratic leaders of New York why the eminent Southern and Western Democrats who were to come to Saratoga and talk over matters have failed to put in an appearance.

The Omaha *Herald* (Democratic) will not pretend to speak for the New York *World*, but, for its own part, it hopes and prays that William Allen and the Democratic ticket in Ohio may be beaten by 100,000 majority.

Senator Andrew Johnson had been repeatedly urged to visit Ohio during the ensuing campaign, and in case of his assent it was the purpose of the Democratic leaders to put him on the "stump" in opposition to Senator Morton.

The Albany *Argus* graciously remarks that if the Liberals wish to join the Republicans, they are welcome to do so. This is generous, and we have no doubt that many of them will avail themselves of the kind permission.

Governor Hendricks, who is at Saratoga, has been interviewed by a correspondent of the *Sun*, whom he informed that he was a hard money man, and then he left. Indeed Pendleton and the Cincinnati *Enquirer* were doing great mischief in Ohio.

The Charleston *Courier* gives this as a part of its political creed: "Reunion and peace, with equal rights and mutual respect; no crocodile tears, no boot-licking by one side more than the other, but loyalty always to the United States